

# Europe fights back on Nixon's levy

From HELLA PICK: Geneva, August 24

What's good for America is good for the world. This was the defence forward by Mr Nathaniel Samuels, US Deputy Under-Secretary of State, he explained America's decision to impose a 10 per cent surcharge on duties, at a specially-called council meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade today.

He said the surcharge was temporary, but set no time limit, nor did he spell out the conditions for removing it. He put much of the responsibility for America's trade difficulties squarely on the shoulders of America's allies, summed it up with a clarion call for change.

"We're not interested in piecemeal repairs and patchwork mending. We seek improvements in the trade and payments system. There is a time for debate and a time for action."

Mr Peter Hall, secretary for the European Community, said the Community would not consider that the US was taking the right action, and though there were few open threats of retaliation today, they feared a resurgence of protectionism, and believed that it was difficult to take rational decisions on the currencies while the Americans are also attacking trade relations. This point was stressed by the British delegation which argued that the surcharge might prevent currencies from finding their proper level.

Most speakers today emphasised the serious effect of the imposition on exports and suggested that they are being blacklisted into making monetary concessions, and in the case of some countries, of contributing to defence costs.

The GATT meeting is to set up a study group to consider the legality of the surcharge. The group, whose term of reference will be negotiated tomorrow, will question whether the extra 10 per cent is appropriate to dealing with America's balance of payments problems.

Mr Max Brown, speaking for Britain, took much the same line as the EEC in attacking the surcharge, but he stressed the difficulty of considering monetary adjustments at a time when the US is creating trading problems. The US action, he said, might have the result of impeding desirable parity changes.

Britain is in a peculiar position, since she used a tariff surcharge between 1964 and 1968 to try to protect her balance of payments.

The British delegate emphasised that Britain's action was designed to hold the situation and to avoid devaluing sterling and changing exchange rates.

The US had gone much further, and was trying to achieve changes in parity as well as correcting her trade balance by limiting imports. Britain feared that to aim at monetary reform and a trade balance could be self-defeating for America.

Mr Dahrendorf, speaking for the EEC, said: "The United States surcharge is totally unacceptable to us."

Although the Community did not intend to respond in kind, it was reserving the right to defend itself against the impact of the measure. Mr Dahrendorf foresaw that the Six might take steps to help those of its industries most affected.

The EEC, like Canada, Switzerland and several other countries argued that the surcharge would hit America's trading partners without solving the US payments deficit. America's visible trade deficit was only one of the factors that had contributed to the payments crisis.

Her trading partners were being severely affected by measures that could contribute little to remedying US economic problems.

There is no justification for throwing such a burden on to international trade, or for President Nixon's suggestions that the United States has been unfairly treated by the international trading community," said Mr Dahrendorf.

Japan did not try to defend

up the stumps before they are lost to souvenir hunters. Hot on the heels of the shock troops, a little Indian girl, not more than five years old, lifts her even smaller brother over the fence, takes his hand, and drags him to where the action is. In no time, the Indian batsmen are being swept towards the pavilion on the shoulders of the crowd.

It had been a tense morning with the crowd supporting the Indian team's patient approach. Everyone stiffened when the tiny Viswanath aimed an occasional symbolic sweep at Illingworth in an attempt to clear the short legs.

Engineer caused heartache and delight. Could so dashing a batsman survive a crushing businesslike howling and fielding? "Remember



Lord Longford and Miss Sue Pegden, a member of his study group, at Heathrow Airport-London yesterday, on their way to Copenhagen to study the effects of the relaxation of the Danish pornography laws. (Report, back page)

## Britain wins biggest Chinese air order

Britain yesterday won the biggest civil aviation order to come out of China—worth £20 million and for six Hawker Siddeley Trident aircraft.

The contract, signed in Peking yesterday, comes after a long sales campaign by the British company, with the help of the Government. The Chinese said in September they were interested in buying civil aircraft when officials from its civil aviation board visited the Farnborough Air Show. The officials also looked at French and American aircraft, including the cheaper Boeing 707.

The agreement is another sign of thaw in the relations between Britain and China. Telephone links were restored in April after 22 years, and a 12-man delegation is visiting Britain to examine postal and telecommunications equipment. It is the first Chinese trade mission to Britain in recent years.

China's order, which will be spread over two years, brings the number of Tridents ordered from Hawker Siddeley to 88. Of these, 65 are already flying, and British European Airways has another 17 on order. The

whirl China bought over a year ago.

China's own aircraft factory in Shenyang is being used to build Russian military aircraft. In 1969, Britain was reported to have offered Peking a bargain basement deal of 25 reconditioned Comet jets and Viscount turboprops for around £10 million. Yesterday's agreement shows that China wants better quality aircraft.

Mr Fred Corfield, the Aerospace Minister, said last night that he was "highly delighted" about the order. "It opens the door that little bit more," he said.

On the possibility of further orders, he said: "It now depends on how the Chinese airlines plan to expand." Later he was host at a reception for the Chinese delegation. Members of the delegation were non-committal about their intentions, but it was felt that their visit would eventually lead to orders for British telecommunications equipment.

David Fairhall, page 11

## Yard views are likely to backfire

By JOHN WINDSOR

Sir John Waldron, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, denied yesterday that two senior Scotland Yard officers who called for stiffer prison sentences for violent crime were starting a campaign to force radical policy changes on Parliament.

He said the officers had stated that as serving members of the Metropolitan police neither was in a position to take such an attitude, as reported in an interview with the "Times." But his short statement, issued as civil rights and prisoners' welfare groups spoke out against the officers' views, did not repudiate their tough recommendations.

The interview, published the day after a police chief was shot dead in Blackpool, coincided with the preliminary release by Scotland Yard of figures showing that violent crime in London increased by 5 per cent in the first six months of this year. It pinpointed wide differences of opinion among Scotland Yard chiefs about the usefulness of tougher sentences in curbing violent crime.

The two officers are understood to have given the interview without reference to higher authority, and were yesterday asked to explain their move in an interview with Sir John.

In the newspaper interview the officers recalled approvingly the days when those convicted of robbery with violence were flogged, broke stones, and sewed mailbags during "whacking" sentences at Dartmoor. It was studied yesterday by Mr Richard Sharples, Minister of State at the Home Office, and Mr Mark Carlisle, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office. Mr Maundling, the Home Secretary, is on holiday in Majorca.

The interview, as an attempt to initiate headline penal reforms, is almost certain to backfire. Mr Maundling told the Commons in June that it would be wrong for a Home Secretary to lay down guidelines on how the courts should use their "considerable powers of punishment."

Deprivation of freedom was the real punishment, he said, and prison conditions should be primarily decent in order to encourage prisoners to rehabilitate themselves.

The two officers advocated the abolition of the parole system for violent offenders, but Mr Maundling is known to regard parole as one of the most promising prison experiments. In the two and a half years to the end of 1970 in which the parole system had been operating, only 15 out of

Turn to back page, col. 2

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Madrid, August 24

A bomb which exploded aboard a Jordanian Boeing 707 parked overnight at Madrid Airport was probably planted before the plane landed in Spain, the Spanish Air Ministry said today.

The explosion, which damaged the rear and tore a hole in the fuselage, occurred early today, but went unnoticed until mechanics entered the plane to prepare it for take-off.

Photographers were refused permission to go near the plane and the only further comment was that the explosion and damage were "of little importance."

But airport sources said the bomb wrecked the galley, rear crew space, and two toilets. The noise was muffled by other aircraft.

The Jordanian Embassy and the Madrid office of Alia, the Jordanian airline, even refused to deny or confirm that an incident had occurred. No information was given on how many passengers arrived from Amman via Istanbul and Athens. But reports that King Hussein's mother was on board were denied.—UPI.

India wins before a home crowd

By Campbell Page

you are playing for India, not for Lancashire, somebody shouted. Engineer swished, missed, but then remembered. He jumped down the wicket occasionally just to keep the crowd attentive.

D'Oliveira, fielding at deep square leg under the gas-holder, was the victim of repeated blunders. "You're one of us, Dolly. Don't worry, Dolly, come and sit here with us. Come and play for us."

At lunch-time, with India 146 for five, the crowd attached particular importance to the players' bill of fare, and England's tactical shrewdness. "Don't eat their fish and chips. Have a good plate of curry and rice."

After lunch it was plain that unless a wicket fell quickly India would get home. Victory came smoothly, and after the celebrating crowd had settled there, were decorated speeches in front of the pavilion from the Surrey president, Illingworth, and







## Panama split with Church after kidnap

From FRANCIS KENT: Panama, August 24

Just before midnight on June 9, a young Catholic priest was dragged from a peasant hut in the mountains of the west of here, thrust into a car and driven away. His disappearance, still unexplained, has produced a crisis of the first order for the military government of General Omar Torrijos, the strongman of Panama.

Church sources insist that Father Hector Gallego, 25, was abducted, and possibly murdered, by members of Torrijos's army. The priest was taken to a police station where he was held for a few days before being released. He was taken away by force.

Church sources speculate that Father Gallego was seized by plainclothes agents of the National Guard's intelligence branch with the intention of deporting him. They assume further that he was tortured and possibly killed.

Shortly after the disappearance, Mr. Martin Legarra, Bishop of Veraguas, protested to the Government and called for an investigation. Almost a month later, Attorney-General Omedo Miranda issued a 21-page report disclaiming any Government involvement in the incident and exonerating a National Guard lieutenant and sergeant who had been identified as the abductors.

Since then, the Most Rev. Marcos McGrath, the Archbishop of Panama, has flown to the Vatican to confer with the Pope, followed shortly thereafter by Panama's President, Demetrio Lakas. The Pope pledged his loyalty to the bishops of Panama and his support for the people. Lakas, now back in Panama, has made no public statement regarding his audience.

What puzzles most observers is the fact that what Father Gallego and the Church were attempting to achieve in Veraguas is closely akin to what Torrijos has said he hopes to achieve for Panama's largely ignored rural poor. — Los Angeles Times.

## A 'free' Sikkim—under India

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, August 24

INDIA is reported to have offered Sikkim new and improved treaty relationship. Under the present treaty, inherited from the British Raj, but formally signed in 1949, Sikkim is a protectorate of India. Mrs. Gandhi's Government wishes to revise the treaty to remove this odious expression and provide for a permanent association between Sikkim and India.

The only reason why revision of the treaty has not yet become a reality is that the youthful Chogyal (King) of Sikkim and his American wife insist on other substantial status changes unacceptable to New Delhi.

What the Chogyal wants, in effect, is that the status of his principality should be exactly that enjoyed by Bhutan, which enjoys full sovereignty but is bound by treaty to be guided by India in foreign affairs and defence. In Sikkim, foreign affairs, defence, and communications are entirely the responsibility of India.

Of course, it is no historical accident that the two neighbouring kingdoms have had such different relationships with British India. Geography is a more decisive factor.

The shortest route between the Indian plains and the Tibetan plateau lies across Sikkim. The Tibetan Chumbi Valley juts rather like a dagger into the Indian heartland at the lower reaches of the Himalayas.

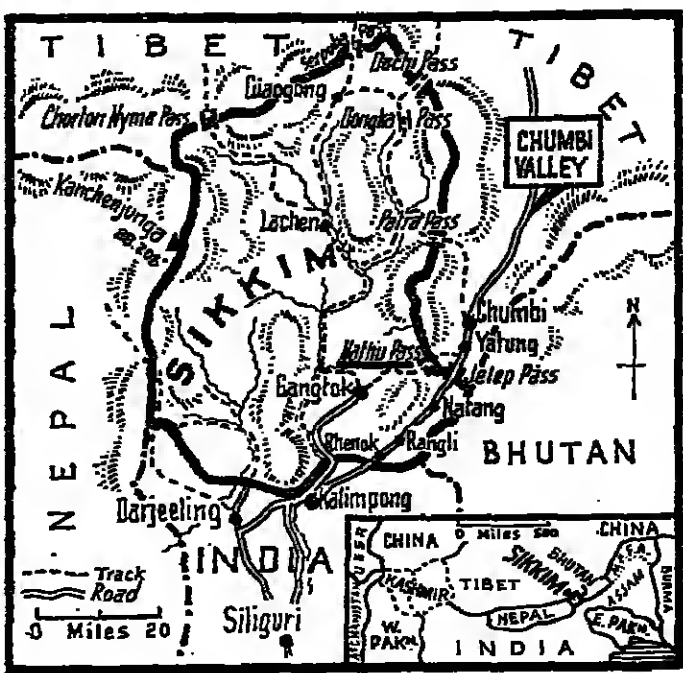
It was on the Sikkim border that the Chinese made warlike noises during the Indian-Pakistan clash in 1965. It was at the Nathu La pass in Sikkim that the biggest armed clash between India and China since the Chinese invasion of 1962 took place—in September, 1967. Nathu La is among the few spots where Indian and Chinese troops still stand virtually eyeball to eyeball.

As the present treaty gives India unrestricted right to deploy her army in Sikkim, no Indian Government in its senses would countenance a revision on this point, especially as under the Indo-Bhutanese treaty Indian troops can be sent to Bhutan only at the request of the King.

Last year, with the blessing of India, Bhutan became a member of the United Nations. But the Bhutanese King has agreed not to allow any resident foreign mission other than that of India in his capital for five or seven years. The Indian Ambassador, previously designated a political officer, presented his credentials two weeks ago.

Bhutan, on her part, will maintain only two embassies, in New Delhi and at the United Nations. Ambassadors in New Delhi may also be accredited to British India. Geography is a more decisive factor.

The Indian Government obviously feels that too many foreign diplomats in the small kingdom of Bhutan will do India no good in a sensitive area. Hence the envoy, especially the Chinese, must be kept out as long as possible. Yet it is not the Chinese who are impatient to move into Bhutan but the Americans and Japanese.



The Chogyal also wants his kingdom to be a member of the United Nations. Eventually, India might sponsor Sikkim's membership of the UN, but at present she wants the Chogyal to do what Bhutan did in the last decade—get experience of international affairs in relatively modest international organisations such as the Colombo Plan Organisation.

In all exchanges with Sikkim or Bhutan, however, New Delhi is being extremely cautious and courteous, because it is anxious to stabilise relations with strategic Himalayan kingdoms at the friendliest possible level at a time when the entire power equation in South and East Asia is changing, and China is likely to be admitted to the UN.

The same approach underlay the signing of a trade and transit treaty between India and Nepal after long acrimonious deadlock. Both sides have welcomed the new agreement as a model of give and take.

Although a federation of three Himalayan kingdoms—Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan—has been talked of from time to time, one good thing from the Indian point of view is that they cannot join in a united front. Their ethnic differences and dynastic rivalries are far too acute.

## Envoy's killer named

Istanbul, August 24

Mahir Cayan (25), a student accused of murdering Israel's consul-general, Mr. Ephraim Elrom, told a military court today that the diplomat was killed by a former air force captain, Ilyan Aydin.

Cayan is one of 13 people, including four girls, for whom the prosecutor has demanded the death sentence for their alleged part in Mr. Elrom's kidnapping and murder in May. The consul-general was found shot in the head after the Government had refused to negotiate with his abductors.

Cayan has denied charges that he was chosen for the murder by the spin of a coin among the kidnappers. Aydin, who is still sought by the martial law authorities, was named in the prosecutor's indictment as being among a group in a flat with Mr. Elrom shortly before he was killed.

Cayan said he had been told that Aydin shot Mr. Elrom by another of the alleged kidnappers, Huseyin Cevahir, who was shot and killed by security forces shortly after the diplomat's body was found.

Cayan's disclosure came after a message he was attempting to pass to other defendants was intercepted and read to the tribunal. In it, Cayan related what Cevahir had said about Mr. Elrom's murder, and asked the other accused whether it was considered advisable to use this in his defence. — Reuters.

## Russians return to Indonesia

Jakarta, August 24

The first Soviet technical mission to visit Indonesia for more than five years arrived here today to make a two-month study of two abandoned Russian aid projects.

Russian engineers walked off the projects in 1966 when Moscow suspended aid in the aftermath of an abortive Communist coup a few months earlier.

The Soviet team which arrived today is led by Mr. S. D. Evencbik, vice-director of the Moscow Chemical Institute. The rest of the mission, which has 26 members, will arrive over the next two weeks.

The team will study the feasibility of resuming work on a steel mill at Tjilegon, 50 miles west of Jakarta, and a fertilizer plant at the central Java port of Tjilatjap. The two projects have already cost more than £18 millions.

Soviet Embassy officials said today that the technical teams, comprising chemists, metallurgists, and engineers, would estimate the total cost of finishing the two projects. The Indonesian and Soviet Governments would then discuss terms for financing their completion. — Reuters.

Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard are to pay a 10-day state visit to Indonesia at the invitation of President Subarto. It is the first visit of a Dutch royal Head of State to the former Dutch colony.

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## British 'myopic' in Sudan

Khartum, August 24

Rolf Steiner (40), a West German mercenary, today told a military tribunal trying him here that the problem of Southern Sudan was the result of "short-sighted and cheap" British colonial policy.

Former Khartum Government spokesman had followed up the British policy, he said. Steiner, once of the French Foreign Legion, has pleaded not guilty to capital offences connected with his role in the struggle of the largely Negro population of Southern Sudan to win independence from the Arab Government in Khartum.

He said that Israel had specific objectives in Southern Sudan which did not include genuine relief to the inhabitants. "Israel's intervention in Southern Sudan was an obstacle to efforts to reach an amicable settlement."

Steiner said it would be difficult for Southern Sudan to achieve independence as internal conflicts would wreck such an attempt. The region lacked economic and political capabilities and also qualified personnel to run an independent State. It was not in a position to stand independent, and "may fall easy victim for neo-imperialism."

The practical solution was a genuine and guaranteed equality for which the Southerners were now struggling. His plan was to create "a military force capable of assisting political efforts to attain that equality."

Steiner has denied charges of leading guerrillas in the 15-year rebellion, spreading malicious rumours, inciting Southerners against the Government, smuggling drugs, and obtaining weapons to wage war. He has pleaded guilty to illegally entering the country. — Reuters.

## Censors cut star from film

From STANLEY UYS

Cape Town, August 24

THE South African censors have newly excised Britt Ekland from her starring role in "Get Carter," in which she appears with Michael Caine. Her photograph and name appear on the advertising posters outside a Cape Town cinema, but there is not a sight of her on the screen.

A bemused cinematographer wrote to the "Cape Argus" to protest: "On seeing the entire film, I cannot recall having seen Miss Ekland at all."

The newspaper's film critic explained: "The reason for the disappearance of Miss Ekland is that the scenes in which she was involved were cut out by the South African censors, as she appeared naked."

"Advertising material is supplied as printed from abroad, and the distributors are under contractual obligations with regard to billing in newspaper advertisements—hence the appearance of her name outside the cinema and in other advertisements."

## Soviet, US plan for space link

David R. Scott, commander of the Apollo-15 moon landing, said in Washington yesterday that the United States and Soviet Union planned to resume the already fruitful discussions in October about developing a common link-up for their manned spaceships. He said the talks would lead "to producing real hardware and real plans for a flight." He knew six Soviet cosmonauts personally and would be glad to fly with them anywhere.

## Two leave office over escape

Seoul, August 24

South Korea's Defence Minister and Air Force chief of staff were removed from office today after the prison breakout yesterday that threw the nation into confusion and fear of a North Korean guerrilla attack.

The breakout from a west coast island under air force control, was by 24 "special convicts," all of whom were either killed or wounded. They themselves had killed 14 prison guards, one policeman, and five civilians.

Soon after the escape came a landing by the convicts on the mainland—at first thought to be a North Korean guerrilla incursion—the Defence Minister, Nai-Hung Jung, and the air force chief of staff, General Han-man Kim, submitted their resignations to President Chung-Hee Park.

Their resignations were accepted today, and the special presidential adviser, Chai-Hung Yu, was appointed Defence Minister. The air force post will be filled later.

Mr. Yu, who is 50, is a retired lieutenant-general and a former deputy army chief of staff. He served as ambassador to Thailand, Sweden, and Italy, before becoming special presidential adviser on national security.

Though the escapees were described here as convicts with no military status, they wore paratrooper uniforms. The North Korean News Agency said today that they were "militant soldiers expressing pent-up discontent with 'the US imperialists and their stooges.'" — Reuters.



## HOME AND OVERSEAS

## Bolivia's new regime seeks support of Indian peasants

By MICHAEL ELMER

The return to La Paz from his Lima exile of ex-President Victor Paz Estenssoro, founder member of the MNR and twice President of Bolivia, and the news that four pro-Paz members of the MNR mainstream have been included in the Government of President Banzer significantly alters the appearance of the new regime, and makes an important difference between this government and the old Barrientos grouping.

Barrientos overthrew Paz in November, 1964, and his rule was a period of persecution for the MNR; banishments, imprisonment, and incarceration in concentration camps in the Beni jungle were commonplace. If Banzer really combine army and MNR support he has probably found the most stable formula at present possible in Bolivia. The pro-Paz MNR is the party of the Indian masses and the personal pull of Tia (father) Paz is still strong.

## Cabinet sacked by Papadopoulos

Athens, August 24

The Prime Minister, Mr Papadopoulos, dismissed his entire Cabinet of 30 today and prepared to overhaul his military regime. A new Cabinet is expected to take office tomorrow.

Mr Papadopoulos accepted the resignations of all Ministers after demanding them at a normal Cabinet meeting today. He then met the Cabinet again to discuss his plans for reorganisation.

Among those leaving the Cabinet are seven army colonels who played key roles in the 1967 takeover and became secretary-generals of seven Ministries. Sources said that Mr Papadopoulos may name them overlord of the new administrative territories.

Also losing his Cabinet portfolio is George Georgalas, Deputy Minister to the Prime

Minister and, until now, acting Minister of the Press. Observers said he would go to another post. He was recently the target of journalists' criticism of his role in the unpopular press law.

Only two Ministers, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Patakios, and the Coordinator Minister, Mr Makarezos, were said to be staying in office. Three secretaries-general with responsibilities under Papadopoulos for information, tourism, and sports, will retain their posts.

A reshuffle of the present Cabinet was overdue since it is the Prime Minister's custom to renew some of his ministerial team each summer. The last reshuffle took place in June, 1970, when Mr Papadopoulos dismissed five Ministers and brought in a former liberal politician, Mr Angelos Tsoukalas, former Mayor of Athens. — UPI and Reuter.

## Athens talks on Cyprus issue

Nicosia, August 24

President Makarios will visit Athens shortly for talks with the Greek Premier, Mr Papadopoulos, on the Cyprus issue, it was announced here today. He will be accompanied by the Foreign Minister, Mr Spyros Kyprianou.

Local press reports in the past few weeks have spoken of differences between the Greek and Cypriot Governments over approaches to the Intercommunal talks for a settlement of the conflict between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

The Greek Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr Xanthopoulos Palamas, said on Saturday, however, that the Cyprus Government's reply to the latest Turkish-Cypriot proposals was "the right one," indicating that major differences between

Athens and Nicosia may have been resolved.

The Cyprus Government's reply was handed to the Turkish-Cypriot negotiator, Mr Rauf Denktash, today by the Greek-Cypriot negotiator, Mr Glafkos Clerides.

Reliable sources on the Greek-Cypriot side claimed that there was a wide gulf between the two sides and said the Turkish side required an unacceptable measure of separate administration.

The sources said the Turks, while agreeing to accept representation in the Central Government and public service according to their numbers — about 30 per cent — were seeking at the same time to establish separate communal administrations which would impose heavy burdens on the island's resources. — Reuter.

## Kapwepwe to take 'socialist' line

Lusaka, August 24

Former Vice-President Kapwepwe's new opposition party pledged itself today to follow a Socialist line and aimed to stamp out capitalism in Zambia.

The aims of the organisation, were outlined in its constitution, submitted to the district secretary's headquarters here today along with a formal application to register as a society.

Mr Kapwepwe, aged 49, an important figure in Zambian

public life, broke away at the weekend from the government of Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of four million Zambians since independence seven years ago.

The move poses what observers see as a challenge to Dr Kaunda, although sources close to the President said today he appeared confident at the moment that he and his ruling United National Independence Party can deal with it. Dr Kaunda has yet to comment on the affair.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and address of the sender, may be sent to the Editor of THE GUARDIAN, 2, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Announcements may be telephoned to 01-437 1234. Engagements and marriages must be accompanied by the signature of both parties and are not acceptable by telephone.

## BIRTHS

BANFIELD—On August 22, 1971, to Rita (née Woodhouse) and David, a son, Christopher. Mrs. Banfield, 10, St. John's Road, London, N.1.

CROWTHER—On August 24, to Mr and Mrs. J. Crowther, a son, James. Mrs. Crowther, 10, St. John's Road, London, N.1.

STERN—On August 19, 1971, to Mrs. S. Stern, a son, Anthony. Mrs. Stern, 13, Silverdale Road, Gales.

## ENGAGEMENTS

KENDREW—On August 24, 1971, to Mr and Mrs. J. Kendrew, a son, James. Mrs. Kendrew, 10, St. John's Road, London, N.1.

MAY—On August 24, 1971, to Mr and Mrs. J. May, a son, James. Mrs. May, 10, St. John's Road, London, N.1.

## MARRIAGES

MARK-FINDLAY—On August 14, 1971, to Mr and Mrs. J. Mark-Findlay, a son, James. Mrs. Mark-Findlay, 10, St. John's Road, London, N.1.

SAYNOR—On August 14, 1971, to Mr and Mrs. J. Saynor, a son, James. Mrs. Saynor, 10, St. John's Road, London, N.1.

WRIGHT—On August 14, 1971, to Mr and Mrs. J. Wright, a son, James. Mrs. Wright, 10, St. John's Road, London, N.1.

## DEATHS

GRUNDY—On August 21, 1971, to Mr and Mrs. J. Grundy, a son, James. Mrs. Grundy, 10, St. John's Road, London, N.1.

RUSSELL—On August 23, 1971, to Mr and Mrs. J. Russell, a son, James. Mrs. Russell, 10, St. John's Road, London, N.1.

SCHERMAN—On August 23, 1971, to Mr and Mrs. J. Scherman, a son, James. Mrs. Scherman, 10, St. John's Road, London, N.1.

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## An icy blow for progress

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, August 24

WAITERS and other staff in the cafes along the Via Veneto struck yesterday against a new law which requires all places serving food and drink to shut one day a week. The workers' strike, perhaps the first of which management also stood to make a profit, took the form of the staff "occupying" the various cafes.

The reason for the protest is that all of the larger cafes will now be forced to disband between 13 and 25 employees, since the six-day work week has been in effect there for several years. The "seventh-day" shift is now redundant. The law, hailed in Parliament as a social progress, was sought by the owners of the small, family-run cafes and restaurants.

"Gloittu," Rome's most famous ice cream emporium, did not open yesterday. A sign in the window, probably inconspicuous to the hundreds of people who went there in search of one of the famous high-rise cups of "gelato con panna," said: "Today, thanks to Parliament, our walls are resting. The walls also are protesting."

The Communist press is in a dither, caught on the ice cream cones of this new social dilemma. In "L'Unita" the report of the strike begins by pointing out that the owners are not for the elite, and suggests that the owners are the villains behind the scene because they do not want to lose money by shutting.

But, at the end of the report, considering that the 190 café workers may lose their jobs, the Communist Party daily says that "it is urgent and necessary that the competent authorities, beginning with the Labour Ministry, should in all haste guarantee the workers the right to strike and to occupy the premises."

Had the owners decided to defy the police and keep their places open yesterday, they could have been fined £200 and have their licence revoked. Another one-day workers' strike is scheduled for next Monday, with the smart cafes again "occupied" by the staff, who in turn will be occupied by serving the strikers. The native ingenuity of the Italians has again triumphed over the lawmakers.

## Subversion sentences

The former rebel army general Nicolas Orlaga and four others were sentenced in Kinshasa yesterday to 10 years' imprisonment on charges of subversion. The court sentenced two others to two years, and two others were acquitted.

The agency quoted an official announcement that Britain has expressed her desire to strengthen relations with Sudan, especially in the economic and cultural fields.

Contacts are taking place between the two countries over a proposed British loan of £10 millions. The agency said a British official met Mr Khaled, Sudan's Foreign Minister, in Khartoum yesterday. — UPI

## Plot to raze Manila alleged

Manila, August 24

President Marcos said tonight that he ordered the emergency security measures in the Philippines because Communist insurgents were planning to burn down Manila and kidnap and assassinate Government leaders.

The President broadcast on radio and television for the second time in two days to suspend the proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus, thus allowing the police to search without warrants, arrest, and detain suspects for as long as necessary.

He also disclosed that the military authorities had in their possession a list of suspected Communist insurgents and arrests were being made. He said he had referred to a panel of lawyers "voluntarily documents" linking an opposition senator, Benigno S. Aquino Jun, with the insurgents.

The proclamation was issued shortly after the grenade attack at a political rally in Manila on Saturday that killed eight

people and wounded nearly all the leaders of the opposition Liberal Party. The attack was followed by at least six more bombings in Manila.

There is a plot and a conspiracy to wreck the government against Government officials but innocent civilians, President Marcos said.

The targets included a plan to burn down Manila and to carry out kidnappings, not only in Manila but also in other areas. This is what I acted.

He said intelligence records on Senator Aquino dated back to 1965 when the senator was alleged to have had a series of meetings with Communist Huk leaders. The latest evidence was a sworn statement by a woman who spoke of "the time when Aquino was financing and supplying subversives and radicals in Manila during riots and demonstrations."

Asked by newsmen whether any action would be taken against Senator Aquino, the President said "I do not know what will happen. The military insists we must not make excep-

## Canadian defence unfrozen

Ottawa, August 24

The Canadian land force of 2,800 men in Europe will get new equipment and a new tactical reconnaissance role, according to a White Paper on defence released today.

The air force group of 2,000, based in Southern Germany, will keep its CF-104 jets, but switch to a conventional attack role from a nuclear strike and reconnaissance mission. The White Paper said the Government does not plan any further reduction of its NATO forces.

The force was halved last year from about 10,000 men, in line with Mr Trudeau's announcement in April, 1969, of a "planned and phased reduction."

The land force is now equipped with heavy Centurion tanks and armoured personnel carriers. These will be replaced by a light, tracked, direct-fire support vehicle for tactical reconnaissance.

The defence plans provide for maintenance of Canada's role in anti-submarine warfare, but the White Paper says the general-purpose maritime capability.

Canada will withdraw its two squadrons of Bomarc anti-aircraft missiles but will continue to use nuclear-equipped interceptor aircraft for North American use.

The defence White Paper also allows an end to defence budget restrictions in the 1972-73 fiscal year, a year ahead of schedule, and for an increase of 1,000 men to the projected strength of the forces at April 1, 1973.

The forces will then number 33,000. They are currently being reduced from a strength of 35,000 two years ago.

The paper said the defence budget ceiling will remain within about 1 per cent of the present 1,800 million Canadian dollars (\$834 millions) set for 1972-3.

The ceiling is being lifted to take care of new radar and communications expenses and to finance additional roles for the CF-5 ground support aircraft.

Two squadrons of Canadian-based CF-5s are being committed for close support on NATO's northern flank in Norway.

## Eartha helps Samaritans

Marilyn Monroe could have been saved from suicide in 1962 if the United States had a Samaritans organisation, Eartha Kitt said yesterday when opening a new Samaritans office in London.

Marilyn had been found with a telephone clutched in her hand.

"I think she would have called the Samaritans because she would have been free to express herself," Miss Kitt said.

"She wouldn't have been afraid of something that was going to be found out about her which she didn't want revealed."

Miss Kitt promised to do a two-hour shift in the office later this week.

The evidence is not only strong but overwhelming. I'd rather leave to the panel of lawyers.

Senator Aquino, a possible candidate in the 1973 presidential elections, was the only leading opposition leader to escape Saturday's grenade attack. He said he was travelling home from a social engagement when he heard a radio broadcast about the incident.

President Marcos said today that he suspended the writ of habeas corpus only after long and careful deliberations. He cited what he called a "sudden rise" in Communist inspired incidents in the past three years and the increase in Government casualties during encounters with Communist guerrillas in provinces north of Manila.

Addressing himself directly to the subversive groups, he said, "If you persist in this course of action, I will proclaim martial law. I hope to God I won't have to do it." — UPI

## Parcels post to be kept

The chairman of the Post Office, Mr Bill Ryland, said yesterday that the parcel service would not be "hived-off."

He wanted to put an end to speculation that this might happen because the service was unpopular.

"We have been in the parcels business for 100 years and we are going to stay in it giving a service from anywhere to anywhere every day at a fair price."

Mr Ryland added, however: "We are looking at it to see if we can change it in any way which would help to meet our customers' needs better."

He was speaking at Plymouth during a tour of the Post Office and telephone headquarters there.

The whole range of Post Office services was under review, and proposals affecting these would be put to consumer councils and staff representatives within the next two to three weeks.

He said that the parcel service would not be "hived-off" and would remain a part of the Post Office, but that it would be reorganised to meet the needs of the many businesses and mail-order firms which used it.

British Rail, which provides the other major parcel service, said: "This is a Post Office decision and will not affect our service."

Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham West, has told the Secretary for Social Services, Sir Keith Joseph, that the allowances granted by the Supplementary Benefits Commission of 25p or 50p a week are quite inadequate and that many people entitled to them do not receive them.

He has asked the Minister to raise the benefit to at least £1.50 a week and to ensure that all those entitled to it receive the benefit.

He says a Mrs E. L. Nestle of Uppingham, Essex, has been threatened with having her electricity supply cut off if she does not pay a bill for £15.70. Mrs Nestle is 70 and has chronic arthritis, asthma, and high blood pressure. Her cottage has

no proper damp course, no gas and no coal fire. As a result, she has to live in a cold, damp, and draughty cottage. She has been told that she will have to go without food to pay the bill off at £1 week. Her heating bill comes to about £2 a week.

Mr Meacher refers to this as a "fatal flaw" of the supplementary benefits system and asks Sir Keith: "How can you ensure that similar deprivations do not occur in several hundreds of thousands of other cases which do not, and perhaps never will, come to your notice or to that of any of your officers?"

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## Pensioners left in the cold: MP

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Only about 3 per cent of the eight million elderly or disabled people in Britain get special help to heat their homes properly, an MP claimed yesterday.

Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham West, has told the Secretary for Social Services, Sir Keith Joseph, that the allowances granted by the Supplementary Benefits Commission of 25p or 50p a week are quite inadequate and that many people entitled to them do not receive them.

He has asked the Minister to raise the benefit to at least £1.50 a week and to ensure that all those entitled to it receive the benefit.

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## Falkirk to vote next month.

BY OUR POLITICAL STAFF

The byelection for the Labour seat of Falkirk will take place on September 18. It will be the first to be held in the parliamentary recess since one at Stratford-upon-Avon in 1969, when John Profumo was elected.

It is caused by the death of Malcolm MacPherson, who was elected in 1968.

Although the Labour candidate, Mr Harry Ewing, is almost certain to win, local interest will focus on the performance of Dr Robert McIntyre, who was the first Scottish Nationalist MP from April 1965 until the general election in June of the same year.

Dr McIntyre, aged 57, who is Provost of Stirling, has unsuccessfully contested every subsequent general election for the Nationalists. He was elected as a Member of Parliament in the absence of an official Conservative as the two major parties had an agreement not to contest one another's seats during the winter months.

He protested at having to have other MPs to sponsor him in the House.

Mr Ewing, aged 40, is sponsored by the Union of Post Office Workers, and if he wins will be the union's second sponsored MP.

Mr David Anderson, aged 54, a solicitor, contested the Falkirk seat in the 1966 general election, but was defeated by Mr Ewing.

There were no signs yesterday of writing being moved from the other outstanding by-elections at Widnes and Macclesfield, although it is still possible that the Macclesfield election will take place late next month.

Figures at the general election were: M. MacPherson (Lab.) 22,384, D. R. Anderson (Nat.) 18,754, I. Murray (Scot.) 6,571; majority 7,230.

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## HOME NEWS

سكزامن النحل

## UCS shop stewards back Kelly's plan for take-over

Shop stewards from Upper Clyde Shipbuilders yesterday decided to support Mr. Kelly, the Scottish industrialist, who says he will make a bid for the four yards. They guaranteed cooperation and asked the Government to give financial support.

Mr. Kelly and his financial adviser, Mr. James Sharp, spent yesterday morning with union officials and shop stewards. Mr. James Airlie, chairman of the UCS shop

## Furnace strike plan

BY OUR LABOUR STAFF

Leaders of the National Union of

Manufacturers are meeting

London on Friday to con-

sider plans for a national strike

to start on September 5.

Four-day strike by the union

summer cost the industry

millions in direct costs alone.

The industry's other 80,000

less workers and 14,000

men have accepted a 5.5

cent rise; but they made

clear that they would be back

more if the NUB's militancy

is off.

The BSC is losing about 22

hions a week and this figure

likely to jump as a result of

the NUB's scheme of voluntary

restraint.

On Friday, the union's execu-

will consider reports on

safety aspects of unattended

aces. During the earlier

it was said that "safety

did not stay at their jobs.

The NUB's claim is for a

of £2 a week and additional

payments of up to 65p

rejected offer was for £1.60

week and a shift payment of

to 49p.

More than 2,000 while collar

workers at the BSC's Port

not works yesterday ended

in eight-day stoppage and

and to put their unresisted

claim to a union manage-

study group. They want

extra £1.60 cost of living

us. If the strike had con-

ced the corporation would

closed its Abbey and

ram plants.

Sub unions

split

Unions at Rosyth dockyard

a split over whether to

bring on refitting a and

selling the Polaris submar-

ines on Sunday. The craft

on yesterday signed a

payment with the Admiralty.

Three others refused.

men working in the nuclear

are averaging £40 to £50

week, while those outside

to £22 a week. Some unions

in the big money shared more

ally.

Issues to

be put at

Golborne

By our own Reporter

Mr. George Clark, the man at

centre of the dispute, who

split the Golborne Neigh-

bourhood Council, elected by

people in the Golborne Ward

of Tottenham Hill, London, said

today that he had decided

to resign. Instead, the Gol-

borne Social Rights Committee,

which he founded, plans to hold

referendum next month on

essential issues affecting the

area of crumbling streets that

ke up this area.

The council, which has no

cial status, was elected in

with the cooperation of

residents. Next month, the

Chelsea council, which said it was

inverment in participation and

roots democracy for prob-

ly the most socially deprived

in London.

Mr. Clark said yesterday that

er the referendum he would

the issues to the neighbour-

hood council and ask it to take

on. "Its job is to fight Ken-

ington and Chelsea Borough

council, not to squabble over

sonalities. I consider the

al rights committee is far

re meaningful than the

neighbourhood council anyway.

## Cars on the move—back to 1964

WHEN it comes to discuss-

ing the state of busi-

ness, motor traders are

usually about as optimistic as

farmers—times are nearly

always bad. Yesterday, how-

ever, while stoutly denying

cuphoria, they were cheerful

enough to forecast that car

sales over the next 12 months

may at last get back to the

1964 level.

"They all say that the good

times, faintly remembered,

began to come back about

eight weeks before the Chan-

celor's mini-Budget of July

1964.

"This was the year the

dam broke," said Mr. Jack

Williams, who sells Jaguars

and Austins in Chatham,

Kent. "In spite of every

discouragement from on high,

people want cars. It may be

anti-social, it may be adding

to the problems of pollution

and congestion, but people

want cars. So many people

have held off changing their

models or buying at all. Sudden-

ly this summer, with lots

of attractive new cars on the

market, they have taken the

plunge.

"We felt this surge weeks

before the mini-Budget and

with Mr. Nixon's restrictions

it is a good thing it has

happened. We have always

said there must be a buoyant

home market to support the

export trade. Who wants to

buy our cars if no one buys

them here?"

The traders believe the

introduction of three models

have had the dominant effect

on sales—the Chrysler Ave-

nger, the Mark 3 Ford Corina,

and the Morris Marina. For-

eign cars accounted for 20.3

per cent of new car sales in

Britain last month (itself the

best July for five years), but

showrooms say the tide has

turned.

"The new British models

are as good as anything from

Europe in their class and they

have a 70s style about them

that we have not yet seen

from the Continental cars."

Mr. Ken Dowson, who has the

Chrysler dealership at Filey,

Yorkshire, said.

"Of course it was the banks

and finance houses that

helped things along when

they effectively dropped the

deposit on cars to 20 per cent

with their personal loans

schemes. Last month's HP

changes really just recognised

what we were able to do any-

way, though of course the

purchase tax cuts have helped

things after so many price

recessions that everything is

wonderful for us again. We

have been battered down on

the floor for so long that now

we have managed to raise

ourselves on the elbow."

Many people who contem-

plated buying a secondhand

car will now get a new model,

but the used car market is

benefiting in turnover, if not

in price. "Bangers"—and

today that can mean a five-

year-old family car—which

would sell for £100 a

few weeks ago will now go

only for scrap, although many

trade-in cars are boosting the

market.

"The whole trade has come

down a couple of notches," a

second-hand car dealer at

Lewisham, London, said yester-

day. "The person who

might have bought a well-

treated used saloon will prob-

ably go for a slightly smaller

new car, but we are selling

well to people who might

have stuck to the buses for a

longer. Well you can't get

a bus these days anyway, can

you?"

But what sort of deal are

the used car buyers getting?

Mr. Dowson suspects the qual-

ity of used cars has dropped.

"People have hung on to

their cars for longer than

they intended," he said.

The high cost of repairs,

soon to go up by another 2

per cent, has also meant that

people have been avoiding

having them done. But

second-hand cars are certainly

cheaper. Prices have dropped

by as much as £100 on many

two and three year-old cars.

In Lewisham yesterday a two-

year-old Ford Escort, with

37,000 miles on the mil-

lometer, was priced at £480

while a 1968 Austin 1100 was

going for £450. In May cars

of a similar age were selling

for nearly £600.

Malcolm Stuart

## Strike shuts Lucas plants

A strike over holiday pay shut all nine Lucas factories at Birmingham last night, putting 13,000 men and women out of work. The strikers are 300 men who maintain and repair machinery.

They are demanding holiday pay at the level of average earnings, in line with a recent settlement which gave manual workers an extra £48 a year (£16 a holiday week) on top of their basic holiday pay.

Lucas has promised to consider the claim when renegotiating the engineers' 12 months' wage agreement, which ends next week. The men, members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, are not due to meet again until Friday.

The company said that there was no immediate threat to the car industry because there were ample stocks of components.

Production of Minis at the Austin-Morris factory in Longbridge, Birmingham, was stopped yesterday by a strike of 24 engine dispatchers over pay. More than 1,000 workers were laid off at Longbridge and another 1,500 at a car body plant in Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.

Production at Chryslers in Birmingham was stopped yesterday for the second successive day because of a ban on overtime by 10,000 toolroom workers. A vital machine on engine production for the Avenger saloon is out of action through not being overhauled during the dispute. It is being repaired and the 3,000 workers laid off will be recalled as soon as possible.

## Way to safer M-ways

A WAY to help motorists to reduce their speed to safe levels on leaving motorways is being tried out by the Road Research Laboratory. The laboratory is working on the assumption that illusion and not carelessness is responsible for the errors of judgment made by many motorists. It has therefore devised a new pattern to be painted on the road at slipways.

This pattern has been evolved through tests involving a dozen men and women between the ages of 25 and 50, who were instructed to cut their speeds by half when they saw the pattern on a moving screen in front of simulated car controls. The results showed almost perfect accuracy at speeds varying from 20 to 60 miles an hour.

The patterns—bands of narrow white lines across the road—were then laid down at the southern end of the busy Stevenage bypass in Hertfordshire, where a full-scale experiment is now being conducted. The Department of the Environment has high hopes for the idea.

Similar experiments have been conducted in Germany and Scandinavia and seem to bear out the laboratory's belief that speed can be controlled through a combination of optical and psychological effects. A driver's eyes become accustomed to a set speed on the motorway and do not readily adjust as he turns off unless he carefully watches the speedometer.

The patterns deliberately interrupt this familiarity and—unlike conventional warning signs—act directly on the senses.

Boys flee fire

Five boys escaped unburnt yesterday when their holiday cruiser burst into flames on the Norfolk Broads at Reedham and sank after an explosion.

The boat, a 25 ft. motor cruiser, was on fire when it was seen by a wisp. A pathologist told an inquest at Derby that Mr. Willett had a "very peculiar allergy" to wasp stings.

A verdict of misadventure was recorded yesterday on Mr. George Willett, aged 60, a farmer of White Hollows Farm, Tickhill, Derbyshire, who died after being stung on the forehead by a wasp. A pathologist told an inquest at Derby that Mr. Willett had a "very peculiar allergy" to wasp stings.

Sting killed

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## ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

**ADOLPH** (1936 1611). Evs. 7.30. Sat. 8.15. Sun. 8.30. A musical of a lifetime.

**SHOW BOAT**  
With the immortal songs of Kern & Hammerstein

**ALWAYS** (1971-72). London. (1936 1611). Evs. 7.30. Sat. 8.15. Sun. 8.30. A musical of a lifetime.

**AMASSA** (1936 1611). Evs. 7.30. Sat. 8.15. Sun. 8.30. A musical of a lifetime.

**THE PHILANTHROPIST**  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR—P.L.A. Award

**THE NATIONAL THEATRE**  
Eves. 7.30. Sat. 8.15. Sun. 8.30. A musical of a lifetime.

**THE GREAT WALTZ**  
A musical of a lifetime.

**THE DIRT SHOW IN TOWN**  
A musical of a lifetime.

**THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES**  
A musical of a lifetime.

**ALAN SADEL as KEAN**  
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**THEATRES**

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Eves. 7.30. Sat. 8.15. Sun. 8.30. A musical of a lifetime.

**THE GREAT WALTZ**  
A musical of a lifetime.

**THE DIRT SHOW IN TOWN**  
A musical of a lifetime.

**THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES**  
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**ALAN SADEL as KEAN**  
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**ROYALTY** (1936 1611). Evs. 7.30. Sat. 8.15. Sun. 8.30. A musical of a lifetime.

**THE PHILANTHROPIST**  
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR—P.L.A. Award

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Eves. 7.30. Sat. 8.15. Sun. 8.30. A musical of a lifetime.

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**MRS MARY WHITEHOUSE**  
left London yesterday for the Vatican, armed with the controversial "OZ" schoolbooks.

**Mrs Whitehouse**, founder of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, said before flying out: "We are also to meet with a senior Cardinal to discuss the whole question of moral pollution and how, internationally, we can provide an answer to it. It is a world-wide problem and therefore needs international co-operation."

## Mr Fitt 'will tell US the truth' about Ulster

Mr Gerry Fitt, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party in Northern Ireland, and a Stormont and Westminster MP, left the Irish Republic for the United States yesterday. He will go to New York, Boston, Chicago and Washington, where he will see leading politicians, possibly including Senator Edward Kennedy.

Mr Fitt said before he left Dublin: "I want to tell the people what has really been going on in Northern Ireland since the beginning of the British Army."

Mr Fitt said he was paying for the trip.

MAN ATTACKED. Police are searching for the men who tried to drag Mr Angrew Finnegan from his home in Andersonstown Road, Belfast, in a car, knocked him on the head and fired two shots at him before escaping when another car arrived. The shots missed Mr Finnegan.

**STRIKE FAILS.** A call for a one-day strike yesterday in Cookstown, Co. Tyrone, the home town of Miss Bernadette Devlin, met with little support. All Protestant and some Catholic businesses stayed open.

**HAPPY MOTHER.** The condition of Miss Bernadette Devlin, MP, who gave birth to a baby daughter at the Mid-Ulster Hospital, Maghera, on Monday was said yesterday to be most satisfactory. The matron said Miss Devlin was very happy and the baby was making good progress.

**FOOD REFUSED.** Many detainees on board the prison ship Maidstone in Belfast continued their hunger strike yesterday in protest against internment without trial.

**COMMISSION OF international churches** of different denominations has been suggested to try to restore peace in Northern Ireland. The suggestion is made by Father James, parish priest of St. Clare's Roman Catholic Church, Blackley, Manchester, who says a rabbi could be chairman.

**COMPENSATION** for people whose homes have been destroyed by the IRA was announced yesterday by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Home Affairs. It will be given to those unable or unlikely to get compensation under the Criminal Injuries Act for damage suffered between July 1 and September 30.

**Association of Broadcasters** Staffs said yesterday it believed BBC local radio stations were being run on the cheap. The union is to investigate the financing of the 20 stations. It is also worried that some freelance contributors are not being paid.

**Hospital tests clear theatres**  
Two operating theatres at York County Hospital, closed almost a month ago after two women died of blood infections after operations, are to open again later this week.

**Barbican builders sued**  
A writ has been served on Turfitt Construction, the civil engineering group, for allegedly repudiating its contract to build part of the Barbican housing and arts centre scheme in London.

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## Mr Faulkner says Northern Ireland will not be toppled

In a major policy statement issued from Stormont, the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, Mr Faulkner, said: "Against the current background of wild and often illogical talks, I want to make a simple and direct statement of a few facts. Firstly, the State of Northern Ireland is not going to be brought down. Neither the United Kingdom Government nor the Northern Ireland Government will be shaken in their resolve to maintain Northern Ireland as an integral part of the United Kingdom by any campaign of terrorism or political blackmail. The sooner everyone fully realises that the better for all of us—and I mean all of us."

Secondly, above and beyond our divergent political aims is the overriding importance of the welfare of this community. There are considerations of community life which far transcend the aims and activities of political parties or semi-political movements.

At the moment that life is being lighted by economic and social ill-health, the germs of which flourish in an environment of instability, tension and fear. Can any of us progress, can any of us prosper, with the various factions of the IRA and their associates are allowed to infect the whole atmosphere in which we live?

Thirdly, internment is not aimed at repressing the Catholic community. The Government took the decision to introduce internment with great reluctance; we truly deplore the necessity for it but we are convinced that it is absolutely necessary.

It is in itself detestable and it is no penance for our problems. But the allegation that the internment operation was deliberately and maliciously one-sided is wholly without foundation. The instructions to the security forces were—and still are—that all dangerous persons about whom they had reliable information which marked

them out as definitely implicated in terrorist organisations should be arrested.

This is a matter which has nothing to do with politics or religion. It is a straightforward matter of public order and safety. I therefore deplore the efforts of those who are trying to use the internment issue to blacken the Government as being partial and repressive.

I have said it before and I wish to say again in the plainest possible terms: the Government is not partisan in any way. Our concern is for the good of the whole community without distinction of party or creed. I said so on the first day I took office as Prime Minister and my words have not stood alone—they were quickly followed by action.

Within three months the Government have produced concrete and far-reaching parliamentary proposals aimed at assuming what most observers throughout the world felt was a very fair and useful part for the elected Opposition to play in the running of Northern Ireland. And I have made it clear that the Government was considering still further measures which would, in strengthening the parliamentary machine, continue this process.

These are principal items of our policy—and they remain so. We will not be deflected from this course by the current attitude of the Opposition. Nor, I will emphasise, are we going to abandon this, or other policies, in the face of clamour from those on the other side of the political spectrum who cry "betrayal" at every sign of change and progress in the community.

I am convinced that the Opposition are leading their followers up a blind alley. I would ask them these questions: Do they imagine that they can completely ignore the existence and the rights of a million fellow citizens?

Do they really doing their followers a service when they surrender to the extremists instead of taking up on behalf of the vast majority of the population a more difficult participation in the affairs of the country?

Do they imagine that they can make common cause with the extremists today and hope to escape their clutches tomorrow?

Surely what is needed in Northern Ireland today is constructive talk and co-operation between responsible people of all democratic parties. ST. make no mistake about the men behind the bombings and the bullets.

Courage may be needed on all sides; but, if so, courage must now be displayed. The Government is certainly willing to approach things in a non-partisan manner, set of not to make political capital to serve the whole community and the common good.

Mr Wacher sentenced Doran (34) to nine months imprisonment and ordered to be deported. "This is second case in 10 days in which a man who has been deported has come to country and committed offence," he said.

Doran, who was said to be unemployed and admitted dishonestly taken stolen property, taking a car without consent, driving a car and stealing goods worth £1,000 from the car. He also admitted being in Britain while subject to a deportation order made in 1969.

"You have already been deported twice and it seems make a mockery of deportation and to be against the pull interest," Mr Wacher said. Doran, he called for the return of Irish deportees to be more difficult.

The Home Office said there were no physical contact between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland although anyone who enters the country after a deportation order was breaking the law and could be sentenced to up to six months imprisonment.

Brutus said he was born in Rhodesia and became a teacher in South Africa. He was accused of belonging to an anti-apartheid organisation and sent to prison for two-and-a-half years after a house arrest.

In October, 1967, he escaped, getting out of my house taking a rowing boat out to sea. I was picked up by a non-South African ship and brought to England.

He is Wilfred Brutus (44), unemployed, 54 St. B o p e Avenue, Finchley, who was conditionally discharged for a year. Brutus threw a tomato which hit a member of the South African party outside the Ministry of Defence.

Mrs Sarah Brooks (22), a projects officer of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, of Midland Terrace, Cricklewood, was fined £15 for threatening behaviour and £15 for a breach of a conditional discharge. She threw a distress flare.

The chief magistrate, Frank Millett, said that he sympathised with Brutus, but advised them to demonstrate a more peaceful way in future.

**Bridge**  
When to signal

By RIXI MARKUS

Although my partners know that I don't like them to signal indiscriminately, they say they are useful to have information about the number of cards held in a suit by partner. An obvious compromise is when dummy holds a long suit with no outside entry and it is essential for the defence to know how long to hold up the ace of that suit. Again, it is often essential to signal length when partner holds all the defensive strength. The clearest method is to play your cards in the normal ascending order when you have three cards in the suit led, and high-low when you have a doubleton or four or more.

South opened with 2D, North responded with the negative 3S, and South showed his second suit with 3H. The result was of course forcing on partner, but West elected to make a fatuous double. North and East passed and South decided to "tank" partner. I partner had not "preferred" diamonds; nine tricks is easier to make than ten; and there was a good chance of a top result on the board.

West led the king of clubs and I am sure when dummy put down his hand he did not realise how valuable his 6+ trumps was going to be. Declarer played small from the king of clubs, East turned out to be the 5, and South contributed his queen. Fearful of setting up the club in dummy, and reading East's 3 as a mix with 2, he played small clubs. West switched to the king of hearts. Declarer won with the ace in dummy, discarding his last club from hand, and led a trump to East's king and his own ace. Now the 6 of trumps in dummy loomed large: declarer played one more trump, and East played the card nearest his hand, the 3. However he defended he could make only two trump tricks to put with his king-of-clubs trick.

Occasionally one comes across this type of hand, where a solid side suit can be used as reserves to bolster up a meagre trump suit.

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**FINE ARTS REVIEW**  
by **Donald Wintersgill**

The Guardian's review of the exhibition of Raphael's 'The School of Athens' at the National Gallery, London, is a masterpiece of criticism. It is a work of art in itself, and a model for all other art criticism. The review is written in a clear, concise, and elegant style, and it is a pleasure to read it. It is a work of art in itself, and a model for all other art criticism.

**Whose hand made the brush**

BY OUR PHAEL has been catching the headlines regularly in the past few years—and sometimes getting into the controversy at the same time. The portraits formerly classed as Raphael's have been proclaimed as originals; another portrait was, it is said, legally taken out of Italy and this one simultaneously been denounced as forgery.

Historians are constantly changing their names and the works of art which they have attributed to a firm place in the body of an artist's output. This activity gets attention from the public. Yet the shifting of a work from one artist to another can illuminate the history of art. It can also be a stroke of good fortune. Even a pocket of an owner—or take it away. The so-called fake Raphael, which appeared in 1917, when it was ascribed to Fra Bartolomeo, reached a classic example of scholarship. The picture's history could be traced with reasonable certainty from the time it was executed. And X-ray photographs revealed that the artist had changed his mind radically when at work, painting out several features. This extensive rethinking does not happen with a copy. So the National Gallery lost a copy and acquired an original.

Mr Paul Getty bought a picture at Sotheby's in 1938 for £40 and many historians—but not all—believe it to be an original Raphael. It shows the Madonna, St Joseph, and the Child; the Madonna is holding a veil towards the child. Several versions of the composition exist (Raphael employed assistants and copyists) and in our present state of knowledge absolute certainty is impossible.

Another discovery was announced this month: a portrait sold at Christie's in 1962 for £1,050. This was thought in the nineteenth century to be an original; then was demoted to a copy; and now has by some been promoted again as the original portrait of Lorenzo de Medici. But it is in poor condition, and X-ray photographs do not reveal the characteristic changes of mind by the artists which are often found. Some scholars will no doubt still hold that it is a copy of a lost original.

Intense controversy has centred



'Madonna of the Veil' by Raphael, owned by Mr Paul Getty

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## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

**EDUCATIONAL**

**CALLANDER PARK COLLEGE OF EDUCATION**  
FALKIRK, STIRLINGSHIRE

**POST OF LECTURER IN EDUCATION**

The Governors of the College invite applications for the above post from teachers with appropriate experience and a qualification in teaching at the primary stage.

The successful applicant will be a member of the Department of Educational Studies and will share in the general work of the Department, although responsibility will be mainly in areas associated with Primary 6 and 7. Experience and interest in remedial education would be an advantage.

Salary Scales: Honours Graduate £1,905-£2,412  
Graduate or non-graduate £1,518-£2,025

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the College Secretary, to whom completed forms should be returned not later than FRIDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1971.

Callander Park College of Education, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.

**University of Sheffield**  
POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH IN PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a new postdoctoral research post in a group studying the interaction of ultraviolet light with organic molecules. The work will involve the use of far infrared spectroscopy and optical modulation techniques. Some structural studies are also envisaged.

Salary: £2,491 a year with F.S.S.T. pension. Inquiries to Dr G. A. H. Smith, Department of Physics, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN. Applications should be sent by October 2, 1971. Quote Ref. R.37.

**University of Southampton**  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS  
ECONOMETRICS AND SOCIAL

Applications are invited for the post of RESEARCH FELLOW, RESEARCH ASSISTANT, and RESEARCH OFFICER in the Department of Statistics. The post holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department. The post holder will also be responsible for the research work in the Department. The post holder will also be responsible for the administrative work of the Department.

Salary: £2,491 a year with F.S.S.T. pension. Inquiries to Dr G. A. H. Smith, Department of Statistics, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH. Applications should be sent by October 2, 1971. Quote Ref. R.37.

**Worcestershire Social Services Department**

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Applicants should be professionally qualified Social Workers. To be eligible for consideration, applicants must be registered with the Social Work Register, and must have completed their training within the last five years. Applicants should be prepared to work in a variety of settings, including residential care, community care, and child care. The successful applicant will be offered a full-time position, with a salary of £1,701 to £2,055.

**SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER**

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To complete a senior team consisting of Area Director and four Senior Social Workers, one of whom acts as Deputy. The post carries responsibility for certain co-ordinating functions and for leading a team of Social Workers. Applicants should be experienced and professionally qualified Social Workers with experience of staff and student supervision.

Application forms and details from: Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Infirmary Walk, Worcester. Enquiries welcomed.

**University of Birmingham**  
INSTITUTE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDIES

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE required for the Institute of Local Government Studies. The post holder will be responsible for the research work in the Institute, and will also be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Institute. The post holder will also be responsible for the administrative work of the Institute.

Salary: £2,491 a year with F.S.S.T. pension. Inquiries to Dr G. A. H. Smith, Institute of Local Government Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. Applications should be sent by October 2, 1971. Quote Ref. R.37.

**University of Bradford**  
Postgraduate School of Studies in Social and Business Studies

Research Associate required for the Postgraduate School of Studies in Social and Business Studies. The post holder will be responsible for the research work in the School, and will also be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the School. The post holder will also be responsible for the administrative work of the School.

Salary: £2,491 a year with F.S.S.T. pension. Inquiries to Dr G. A. H. Smith, Postgraduate School of Studies in Social and Business Studies, University of Bradford, Bradford BD7 1OP. Applications should be sent by October 2, 1971. Quote Ref. R.37.

**University of Aberdeen**  
SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN ITALIAN

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in Italian. The post holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Italian, and will also be responsible for the research work in the Department. The post holder will also be responsible for the administrative work of the Department.

Salary: £2,491 a year with F.S.S.T. pension. Inquiries to Dr G. A. H. Smith, Department of Italian, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Applications should be sent by October 2, 1971. Quote Ref. R.37.

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Manager required for small bleaching and finishing works in Larne, Northern Ireland. Ideally the successful applicant will have general management ability and experience, in addition to having a thorough knowledge of the technical processes.











## Crime and punishment

Crime has been increasing year by year for most of this century. Nobody is quite sure why. The rate of increase was highest in the ten years 1955 to 1965. Recently there has been some sign of a slowing down. Nobody can explain that at all convincingly either. The obvious statistical correlations between crime and punishment are not helpful. If they were, there would be more to be said for the somewhat crude view, now getting another airing, that the way to keep violent crime under control is by hanging, flogging, and penal servitude. But when all these supposed advantages were still available for the enforcement of law and order, crime continued to increase. Hypothetically it might be assumed that crime could be altogether stamped out if repression was absolute. The experience of societies where thieves have their hands cut off, or prison sentences of indeterminate length are imposed for minor offences (as in California with its Soledad brothers), does not suggest that crime can be eliminated by blotting out the criminal. All was not relatively well in Britain in the good old days of Dartmoor and the rope. The highwayman and the footpad flourished alongside public hangings and wayside gibbets.

Most of the heads of the British police realise the danger of drawing incautious conclusions from the crime statistics. One who was making exactly this point only last week was Mr Robert Mark, the Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. He distinguishes one class of crime, robbery with violence, as a cause for special concern. Criminologists, too, have been drawing a distinction between what can be termed serious crime and the rest of the rather run-of-the-mill offences. The characteristic of this serious crime is

that it is mostly done for gain by groups of professional criminals who are well organised and well equipped, and some of whom will use guns. The motive is straightforward enough. It can be highly profitable when successful. Yet it is correspondingly risky. The police have been spectacularly successful in hunting down the train robbers and the Kray and Richardson gangs, and the criminals they caught have been given very severe sentences. Indeed, any criminal who made a businessman's assessment of profits and risks would be forced to decide that in robbery too much depends on exceptional good luck.

That being so, it is hard to see that harsher deterrent punishments would necessarily make much difference to the present trend. We have to look deeper for root causes. It might be more instructive to relate the graphs of crime statistics to rising standards of living which are accompanied for many people by frustrated expectations of the good life. The bloodmindedness induced by the conditions of much factory employment (however highly paid) may have something to do with a mood of aggressiveness and resentful contempt for social morality. The ready resort to weapons may possibly be encouraged by the glamorised violence to be seen any night of the week on television screens and in the cinema. It would help if we knew.

Some policemen are impatient of research into crime; they think the remedial approach is a soft option which encourages the criminal. That is very far from proven. The one thing that is clear is that advanced industrial societies (others as well as our own) seem to generate crime, and neither repression nor reform is as yet able to cope with it.

## New parities are not enough

The first few days of "free floating" on most of the international money markets have proved an anti-climax. There has been no dramatic appreciation in the exchange rates of the European currencies against the dollar. If this were to be the final outcome the whole Nixon strategy would have failed. But the lack of change in parities since Monday reflects a short-term demand for dollars created by those speculators who had sold heavily in the week before the markets were closed. When this technical position unwinds itself a truer picture will emerge. Then it will be surprising if most of the Common Market currencies do not appreciate significantly against the dollar with sterling gaining rather less. The trouble is that the longer this process of adjustment takes, the longer it will be before the Americans agree to revoke the 10 per cent import surcharge. And the longer it will be before a global agreement on international liquidity is worked out.

If the slowness of the required parity changes is a disappointment to the United States, the outright refusal of the Japanese to revalue the yen is infuriating. The Japanese Government seems determined to hold the existing dollar/yen parity until the Americans agree to the removal of the import surcharge and some increase in the dollar price of gold. To add insult to injury the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Dr Pierre-Paul Schwelzer, has added his voice to the chorus of demands for a higher price for gold. The argument is simple. Gold is an accepted basis for the settlement of international accounts and as such, it cannot be abused by narrow national interests—as can a reserve currency. If the dollar price of gold is increased, it is argued, then those countries not wanting to hold dollars in their reserves would be able to cash them for gold.

## Mr Geoffrey Jackson

The time is ticking away more and more slowly for Britain's almost forgotten Ambassador in Uruguay, Mr Geoffrey Jackson. He has spent more than eight months in captivity. If his conditions now are the same as they were when the last interview was conducted with him several months ago, he is in a narrow cell with a lightbulb on all day and night. The least that his Tupamaro captors should do is to release up-to-date information on his condition. Even Mr Anthony Grey in his confinement in Peking was not so hidden as Mr Jackson is today.

For the Foreign Office the dilemma is still acute. The Uruguayan Government of President Pacheco has shown itself not only totally unable to discover the missing ambassador's whereabouts. It does not seem to want badly enough to do so. When the British Government suggested that President Allende of Chile should try to mediate with the Tupamaros, and the Chilean President agreed, the Uruguayans turned it down. The best hope of negotiating Mr Jackson's release was thus cruelly thwarted by a stiff-necked and insensitive government. It is much more likely that the Tupamaros would respond to approaches made abroad by someone like President Allende

or perhaps Fidel Castro than to intermediaries in Uruguay itself, where the security risks for them would be greater.

What then can Britain do? There is some chance that the elections in November may produce a change. The Tupamaros seem to be holding Mr Jackson in reserve against a number of contingencies. One is the possibility that President Pacheco may stage a coup to prevent the elections in which he is not allowed to succeed himself. Another is the possibility that a right-wing candidate might win. A new man might be willing to swap Mr Jackson and the Tupamaros' four Uruguayan prisoners for the scores of Tupamaros in captivity. For a new regime such an amnesty might be an attractive gesture. A third contingency, which seems improbable but which many Uruguayans apparently choose to believe, is that the Brazilians may be thinking of invading.

But November is still three long months away for Mr Jackson and his anxious waiting family. The Tupamaros should remember that. So should the Uruguayan Government. If it has forgotten, then the Foreign Office would do well to remind it. Instead of all the fruitless backstage diplomacy, why not a public expression of Britain's annoyance with its lack of action?

## A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: My garden is as yet too immature to have an established flowering buddleia—a shrub almost essential for anyone who wishes to keep an eye on the state of the butterfly population. But one or two bushes in gardens which I pass almost daily seem to indicate that there has been a good hatch of the larger, colourful species, such as small Tortoiseshells, Peacocks, and Brimstones, with a few Painted Ladies and Commas, and of course the inevitable Large and Small Whites. But for the widest range of species I have found a site which, although from an agricultural point of view is a vegetable slum, is proving of great interest. It is a smallholder's patch of potatoes, with the central portion of the crop hidden beneath a jungle of field thistle and corn sown thistle in full bloom. Plants which, in my own garden I should regard as pernicious and almost ineradicable pests, but which have a much more pleasing aspect when on somebody else's property. Apart from the larger butterflies already mentioned as frequenting the buddleias at least four species of Blues Common, Chalkhill, Holly, and Azure are present in abundance, and a fifth very small species, with an even smaller brownish female, has appeared today—possibly a Silver-Studded Blue. In addition a closely-related species, the small copper, is here more plentiful than I had known it to be for many years.

W. D. CAMPBELL

THE Government's Northern Ireland policy—in so far as it has one—grows daily less defensible. The suppression of terrorism, the restoration of law and order, the preservation of life and property are the urgent Ulster necessities. But in themselves they hardly provide a vision of how Northern Ireland should look—or how Northern Ireland should behave—in ten years' time. Mr Brian Faulkner, on the other hand, has clear long term objectives—the preservation of Ulster not only as a self governing part of the United Kingdom, but also as a province to which the Unionist Protestant ascendancy is permanent.

Mr Faulkner takes Ulster a great deal more seriously than does Mr Maudling. And as Mr Faulkner knows what he wants, whilst Mr Maudling is only sure of what he hopes to avoid, it is not surprising that Stormont prejudices and opinions now fill the vacuum left by Whitehall's negative response to the events of the past year.

The balance of power has shifted in Belfast. Once a Whitehall voice prevailed in the Joint Secretary Committee. The army—constitutionally the core of the Government of Westminster—was literally controlled by its Generals and through them by its Westminster Ministers. Now, with a stronger Prime Minister in Stormont and a more detached Administration in London, the situation has changed.

The army—concerned only with the maintenance of security—advised the Ministers that intervention without trial was neither necessary nor desirable. Yet the more repressive policy canvassed by Mr Faulkner was accepted by Mr Heath. The gunmen are still at large, the army is further alienated from the people, but a victory of sorts has been won. The Prime Minister of Northern Ireland has resurrected the symbol of Unionist dominion and he can tell his party what they most want to hear. Stormont runs Northern Ireland virtually alone.

In spite of the pressure from what some people will call "responsible Opposition," when Parliament returns, the Labour Party has to say that intervention without trial is wrong in principle and counterproductive in practice. It represents the victory of narrow political advantage over wide public interest. The Labour Party must say so.

It will not be easy, for to criticise any aspect of the lives and duties of British soldiers under fire is a deeply unpopular task. But we have a duty to the troops in Derry and Belfast. We sent them there. They have behaved with magnificent restraint and admirable control. By arresting for detention

ULSTER (1): ROY HATTERSLEY, MP, former Minister of Defence for Administration, on the frailties of intervention as a policy in Northern Ireland

## Does Maudling dance to Faulkner's tune?

Maudling and Faulkner: balance of power has shifted



without trial, they have become the instrument of the Unionist hegemony. They deserve better. Under the Labour Government the army had a different rôle. All the Irish poor—both the Catholics who faced poverty and bureaucratic bigotry, and the Protestants who endured poverty alone—suffered from the principle that has been consistently guided London's Irish policy. As long as Ireland stays quiet there is no need to worry about silent misery.

In the summer of 1969 the silence was shattered. After the army was sent to the streets, I told the House of Commons that the task was not the permanent preservation of the status quo. I meant it. There was no hope for the reform programme whilst the buses were burning in the streets. By restoring the rule of law and thus enabling the reform programme to proceed, the army were really the instrument of change.

Of course the agitators, at both extremes, always strove to convince ordinary decent Irishmen that the soldier was their enemy and the gunman was their friend. That absurd argument has been more readily accepted since Mr Faulkner came to power. Of course houses have to be raided (as

they were two months ago) if it is suspected that they harbour fugitive gunmen or illegal arms. But when the raids produce nothing but a handful of prosecutions for the possession of Republican propaganda the whole exercise takes on an ugly political tone.

When I talked to Mr Faulkner a few days before he replaced the bewildered Major Chichester-Clark his most obvious attribute was not undoubted ability, but his determination to sustain the strength and vigour of the established Unionist Party. A week earlier IRA snipers, shot by British soldiers, had been given a public funeral. The fusillade was fired over the flag draped coffin in front of the British troops (who rightly refused to intervene) and television cameras (which relayed the scene into a million Orange households). Time after time Mr Faulkner reported that after another such public demonstration of IRA immunity "no Unionist Government could survive." There was no doubt the priorities he took with him into Stormont Castle.

For a week or two Mr Maudling may benefit from the survival of this particular Ulster Administration. William Craig might just be able to form a new Government, but he would be the only alternative to direct

rule from Westminster. The long evidence is that Mr Maudling would find a Craig Government intolerable. If that is so, he can have little hope of avoiding direct rule much beyond Christmas.

No sane person contemplates the prospect with anything but apprehension if it happens: the snipers' bullets will fly from both IRA and Ulster Protestant Volunteer rifles. But it need be neither anarchy nor civil war. There are still thousands of ordinary men and women in Northern Ireland who long for peace. Given the prospect of a fair deal they will grasp it.

For them, the one hope inherent in direct rule is the possibility that a new Government will do new things. To many sensible Catholics it will seem the last chance of peaceful change before they pin all their hopes on union with the South and the violence that will precede and follow it.

But that one bonus of direct rule will be destroyed if the despairing minority in Northern Ireland can see no difference in attitude and policy between the Unionist Government at Stormont and the Conservative Government at Westminster. The distinction is now dangerously blurred, not least because of Whitehall's acquiescence to demonstrably indefensible intervention.

To re-establish his distinctive position, there are a number of things which Mr Maudling must do. He must dissociate himself from the more absurd and offensive ideas that are floated by Stormont on behalf of the Orange Lodges. He must stop talking as if all the historical grievances are remedied; the reform programme was only a beginning and it is barely under way. He must admit the need for fundamental constitutional change to give the minority community a genuine chance to play some part in the government of their community. He must get more jobs into Northern Ireland—certainly by the suppression of terrorism that deters private investment, but also by the provision of massive public aid to prime Northern Ireland's economic pump.

The support he gave to intervention did quite the opposite of all those things. It implied that only gunmen now doubted Ulster's gradual progress to peace and prosperity. It identified the British Home Office with the interests of a section of the Unionist Party. It actually caused, rather than quelled the riots. Mr Paisley used to claim that Major Chichester-Clark was "Harold Wilson's man." Mr Maudling must now prove that he does not belong to Mr Brian Faulkner.

## ULSTER (2): LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Internment, civil war, and solutions

Sir,—In view of the inquiry into alleged cases of brutality in Ulster the question of the credibility of witnesses arises. The Roman Catholic Church, many good points but the urge to give a fairly accurate account of a physical fact is not one of them. So that if in regard to a certain incident three or four British Tommy's give one report and a dozen or twenty Roman Catholic Irishmen give a different and opposing report I fear I should automatically believe the soldiers. I wonder if many others share this view. F. W. Davey, London SW18.

Sir,—You state in your leading article (August 19) that an inquiry is required into the treatment of potential internees in detention camps. Fair enough. You then imply "bad behaviour" by soldiers, even in riot situations, is infrequent (hardly relevant to the issue of an inquiry), yet the same day you carry two reports which hardly support your assertion. In Derry a peaceful sitdown demonstration is treated with an army water cannon (with dye) followed by arrests (including John Hume) and charges under the Special Powers Act. In Strabane a deaf-mute was shot and killed in a situation where no lethal weapons had been used. Had these events occurred elsewhere but Northern Ireland, we British would be talking in terms of Sharpeville, and certainly not asserting "bad behaviour" by the forces of law and order to be the exception.

Solutions in Northern Ireland can only be found when concern over civil rights (e.g. good housing, full employment) for the whole community—Protestant and Catholic—become priorities. The Stormont system has consistently failed to provide these and the sooner it is abolished the easier the task of producing an equitable, non-sectarian, society will be. Perhaps I might digress slightly to point out that rioting and civil disturbances since 1968 do not affect the high unemployment that was typical before that period, e.g. 20 per cent male unemployment in Derry. That is the sort of thing Stormont so often means by a return to normality.

Finally, intentionally or otherwise, you cast doubt on assertions of brutality by quoting an unattributable story, you know to be untrue, of a woman claiming her child was swung by the heels. But the stories of brutalities come from specific, known people who have made attributable statements to bodies such as the Association of Legal Justice, as well as to newspapers. Surely on that basis alone the degree of credibility is substantial.—Yours faithfully, M. Isherwood, Belfast.

Sir,—Surely the most important ministerial statement to London, Dublin, and Belfast last week was that by Mr David Bleakley, Stormont's Minister of Community Relations: "We are now very close to a terrible civil war in which thousands could be slaughtered."

This frank assessment of the crisis, more or less buried under verbal exchanges between Mr Heath and Mr Lynch, emphasises the basic and terrifying fact facing the British Government.

How then can it be maintained that the largest army ever stationed in Ireland—one soldier to every 100 civilians—is helping Britain politically or economically or doing more than delaying the final disaster? Not only are British/Irish relations once again being disrupted but the international publicity given to stories of "brutality and destruction," true or untrue, are damaging Britain's reputation and not helping her relations with other Powers.

Recalling Parliament will not help. The time for debating a worn out and discredited policy is past. The urgent need, in the interests of Britain, Ulster, and Southern Ireland, is a realistic and dynamic conception, based on any one of several possible changes in the "constitutional position," can prevent Mr Bleakley's words "escalation of sectarian strife into total war."—Yours faithfully, Roy J. O'Connell, Reform Club, Pall Mall, London SW1.

Sir,—The Stormont Government now follows the line of Harold Jackson (Guardian, August 14) in presenting a list of reforms as if they were evidence of real change. In fact, the changes promised in the reforms have not materialised and the conclusions of the White Paper are a mockery when compared with the present situation in Ulster. It is really the position in Ulster that legislation will never bring change so long as it ignores that to the realities of everyday life men of the Orange Order are allowed to continue in control.

In a situation of such character it is not sufficient to pass a law. There must also be the will and the means to implement such laws. This today, in Ulster, would mean, in the first place, legislation which would be regarded as against the Orange Order, e.g. ending of the Special Powers Act, disarming of all people, with recovery of arms and ammunition (note, disarming of all, it was the first raids on Catholic homes which broke the welcome originally given to the army) and penalties against those obstructing the equal provision of jobs and houses to all people. What Orange Government is

likely to energetically pursue a campaign of that character much less enforce such laws? The best of the bunch, Captain O'Neill, with his timid approach, was not acceptable to the Orangemen.

The only solution of which the present Stormont Government is capable is the same as that in other times of such stress, i.e. the use of force to establish a temporary peace, and Mr Lynch, even at this late stage, is correct when he says that the Stormont Government must be replaced. As Mr Heath

and company are unlikely to undo the mischief for which their Tory forebears hold first responsibility, the only real solution of the problem is in a United Ireland. Only in the context of such a wider Government can the present rulers in Ulster be brought to reason, but not mark you, by the same means which the Orangemen have employed in Ulster for the past 50 years.—Yours faithfully, Ernest Patterson, 3 Durham Lodge, Durham Road, London SW 20.

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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

Industry knows  
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## Law will restrict leaseback deals

By JOHN COYNE

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is to introduce new legislation to outlaw certain types of sale and leaseback operations. In the property world which create artificial tax losses and deductions, or post-pona tax liabilities artificially.

The move follows Austin Reed's successful appeal against the Inland Revenue's decision that rentals paid on its leaseback arrangements were, in effect, capital repayments, and therefore not allowable in full as a business expense. It could have cost Austin Reed £500,000 had it lost its case.

It is the tax avoidance involving the use of premiums for very long leases payable by relatively small yearly instalments and a final large instalment at or near the end of the lease that worries the Inland Revenue. They claim that loss of tax from such deferred premium arrangements is very substantial.

The device is complex and may involve several intermediaries but the Treasury gives this simplified example of how it may be worked at present:

Company A grants a 250-year lease to company B at a premium of, say, £1 million. Normally this would be liable to gains tax if handed over in a straightforward manner. However, the premium could be made payable by instalments of £100 for each of the first 25 years and a final instalment of £705,100 in the 250th year; interest is payable on the outstanding instalment. Under the lease (or a related agreement) company B can assign its liability to pay the instalments and interest. This it does by paying a sum equal to the full premium to C, an associate or subsidiary of A.

The full amount of the original premium is thus available for use by company A, but it is claimed that under capital gains tax rules for payment by instalments (which charge consideration payable by instalment proportionately as the instalments come in) the firm is entitled to defer payment of virtually the whole of the capital gains tax liability for 250 years.

The Inland Revenue also says that there is evidence that those concerned are turning long leases of this kind into short leases for tax purposes by incorporating break clauses exercisable early in the lease—but in a form which protects any sub-leases made before it is exercised. It is clear, state the revenue men, that this provision is incorporated in order to create artificial tax losses and deductions.

So the Chancellor is giving notice that he intends to introduce retrospective legislation to the next Finance Bill to make the position watertight. The legislation will apply to transactions entered into from today and will apply to land and other assets in the disposal of which these artificial devices are employed.

As regard such transactions already entered into either yesterday or earlier the legislation will not apply to amounts payable yesterday or earlier.

## New director for Burton

The Burton Group announces a board appointment which could have an important influence on its investment image. Mr G. F. B. Grant, the new director, is chairman of the Association of Investment Trust Companies, a vice chairman of the Commercial Union Assurance Company and director of a number of other companies.

Mr L. O. Rice, joint chairman and chief executive of Burton said yesterday that Mr Grant's ability to see the group from the viewpoint of a major investor.

## Dollar weaker after parity rumours but pound is mixed

By ANTHONY HARRIS

The dollar weakened sharply against most European currencies yesterday and there were reports of substantial hedge selling in some European countries. In London trading was again quiet. The pound, in the middle again, rose against the dollar but weakened against many other currencies, a precise reversal of Monday's pattern.

In Paris, the exchange rate gap between the official and floating financial market widened to some 2 per cent, indicating that leakages are being effectively limited. There was still no market in the Japanese yen, amid continuing conflicting reports from Tokyo.

The selling was initially set off by a Reuters report from Washington claiming to list the IMF recommendations for parity changes. These averaged 12 per cent up against the dollar—more than had been expected and more than the 10 per cent which the US is said to regard as acceptable. The pound and French franc would go up by 7 per cent, the German mark by 12.14 per cent (from the official May parity of 3.66) and the yen by 15 per cent.

In spite of denials from the IMF that these figures were official recommendations, from Bonn that they were accurate, and from everyone that any such moves were likely to be made, markets responded.

However, the depreciation of the dollar—about 0.7 per cent against the D-mark, for example—was moderate. Dealers said that the closing of speculative

## 'Yen's parity not a matter for US alone'

Acting Foreign Minister Toshiro Kimura yesterday ruled out the possibility of Japan negotiating revaluation of the yen with the United States bilaterally, when he held a news conference in Tokyo after a cabinet meeting.

He said that the issue of a possible yen parity change should be solved in multinational talks since it is not a bilateral problem between Japan and the United States. He admitted that he considers it difficult for Japan to maintain

the present parity in view of the current international monetary situation, and added that his view is shared by other Cabinet ministers. This is a significant softening of the rigid official position in Tokyo.

Mr Kimura said the Government realised that it will run an eight-point economic programme laid down earlier this year to improve the current domestic economic situation and at that time, fend off foreign pressures for an upward revaluation of the yen.

## Market pushed to 19-month high

SHARE PRICES were rising strongly in both London and New York yesterday. In London the Financial Times Ordinary Index closed at 417.8, a rise of 5.7 points, and its highest point for 19 months. More significantly, the FT Actuaries All-Share Index, which is widely accepted as a more reliable guide to share prices in the London stock market, was rising at all-time high levels.

The London market opened firmly and the over-riding rise of 11 points to 892.38 in the Wall Street Index encouraged investors. The rise in prices was exaggerated by the shortage of stock on jobbers' books.

In some quarters the stock shortage was attributed to the reluctance of jobbers to take a view on the likely trend in share prices in the atmosphere of uncertainty which has prevailed for so long. At one point the FT Ordinary Index touched 413.2, but towards the close prices tended to "boll over".

Glits could manage only scattered gains of about 1 after initial firmness in the wake of lower US Treasury bill rates. Nevertheless, the government broker was able to raise his prices for both the long and short "tap" stocks, by 1 and 1/16 respectively. Japanese bonds staged a modest rally.

Motor shares pushed forward following further reports that car sales were already responding to the Chancellor's recent tax cuts. In aircraft, Hawkers climbed 5p to 223p and the Chinese Trident order. Breweries attracted a keen demand. Watney, 127 1/2p, and its associate IDV at 72p, put on 5p and 2p respectively on the Grand Metropolitan announcement that they held a near 49 per cent stake in Truman's. Grand Met, "B" eased 2p to 180 1/2p, but Truman's—dealt in on a cash basis only—added 1p at 460p.

## Wall Street tops 900

Wall Street posted another substantial gain yesterday, with blue chips and transportation leading the advances. The Dow Jones Industrial Index went over the 900 level, closing 11.76 points higher at 904.14.

## Accountants act on profit disclosure

By STEWART FLEMING

Companies will find it very difficult indeed to bury fluctuations in profitability in the small print reserved for notes to annual accounts if the latest Exposure Draft (ED5) from the Institute of Chartered Accountants is accepted as an accounting standard.

Exposure Draft Five of the institute's accounting standards steering committee deals with extraordinary items and prior year adjustments. The declared objective of the institute's examination of accounting standards is narrow: the areas of difference in accounting practice.

As far as ED5 is concerned, however, it is clear that the institute is anxious not only to ensure that a firm's profit and loss account gives a comprehensive and standardised picture of the year's trading but also to eliminate a significant area of "reserve accounting".

The key to the latest Exposure Draft, which, although in theory a discussion paper, is likely to run into objections of principle, is that both extraordinary items and exceptional items will have to be listed in the profit and loss account when the proposed accounting standard becomes effective. The institute anticipates that the standard will apply to financial statements beginning on or after January 1, 1972.

At present firms are able "artificially" to boost (or if they prefer reduce) their apparent profitability by charging a wide variety of so-called extraordinary and exceptional items to reserves rather than to profits. Expenditure on, say, "rationalisation and reorganisation" or closing a plant may be eliminated from the profit and loss account and hidden away in the notes to the accounts. Not only does this mean that the profit and loss accounts of firms are not comparable but it is often an arduous task to arrive at what might be accepted as a "realistic" profits picture.

The proposed standard defines an extraordinary item as "a material item which derives from events or transactions outside the ordinary activities of the business." The draft remarks that what is extraordinary for one firm may not be for another. But it gives such examples of extraordinary items as the sale or closure of a

## GM holders stay at home

Not enough Grand Metropolitan Hotels shareholders turned up yesterday for an extraordinary meeting to increase the share capital in support of the board's bid for Truman Hanbury Buxton.

Without the requisite quorum, the extraordinary meeting had to be adjourned until September 6. Mr Maxwell Joseph last night brushed aside the setback as "a technicality," and said he was confident of shareholders' support at the reconvened meeting. Any two members will constitute a quorum at a second meeting, it seems, and Mr Joseph claims there have been no shareholders' protests voiced against his plans to acquire Truman's following one of the City's biggest auctions.

For a company which Grand Met originally valued at £320 million—and it previously had a record of never having raised a bid once made—nearly 250 millions is now being offered.

Not that Grand Met is assured of victory, for it is still some way from a unanimous vote. Both sides have been busy in the market, with Grand Met coming out on top. Grand Met associates picked up another 48,000 Truman shares yesterday, while Truman's associates could buy only 41,000. Now Grand Met is claiming acceptance from 481 per cent of the capital, while Truman's can muster something more than 40 per cent.

That leaves a shade more than 5 per cent undecided, and it looks increasingly like a stalemate, for it is a very rare event when 100 per cent of shareholders respond to takeover documents.

Forgetfulness and apathy, plus the odd untraceable shareholder who has changed address or is temporarily abroad, means that even uncontested bids rarely end up with more than 90-95 per cent acceptance.

That is why the Companies Act allows for compulsory acquisition of any outstanding minorities once a bidder has gained more than 90 per cent of its quarry's equity.

Watney and Grand Met may yet have to compromise. Certainly few tears are going to be shed in the City over any impasse that may result between the two opposing sides. Most institutions sold out through the market and took their cash, and some are even beginning to moralise about the £16 million that Truman shareholders would have been deprived of had Grand Met's original offer not been contested.

## The pound

	Closing	Market	Closing	Market
New York	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1
London	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1
Frankfurt	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1
Paris	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1
Brussels	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1
Amsterdam	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1
Stockholm	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1
Copenhagen	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1
Helsinki	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1
Oslo	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1
Stockholm	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1
Copenhagen	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1
Helsinki	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1
Oslo	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1

## CITY COMMENT

CARRINGTON VIYELLA

### Slim look in good gear

LAST MONTH, Lord Kearton of Courtauld's suggested that all upward trend in textiles was in sight: Mr Jan Lewande of Carrington Viyella now confirms it. The group has had good first half and, according to Mr Lewande, present indications suggest that the level of trade during the rest of the year will show a reasonable increase.

Given the bapless position of many of its components when the group was formed, Carrington would expect to show a greater improvement than some established companies. A fair amount of fat has already been shed, and there are still some gains from rationalisation in the pipeline.

Although the yarn texturing interests which are to go to ICI were exceptionally high profit-earners in the past the company will benefit to the tune of 40 millions from the sale, and Carrington, certainly more fortunate than other firms which will have to stay in the

texturing business in the face of stiff competition from ICI and possibly other fibre producers.

But the market is probably right in taking a cautious view of the shares until there is a firm indication of performance of the new company. The high gearing could bring a rapid change in the situation and at least one firm of stockbrokers has set its sights on full-time profits of £8.1 million, compared with the half-time figure of £2.4 million. Certainly ICI, which has to bring its holding down from 64 per cent to 35 per cent, will be keeping its fingers crossed.

FNFC

### The £5-million paper chase

FANCY TODAY'S sophisticated speculators falling for that old paper-chase shell situation in First National Finance Corporation's new interest in investment trusts, through its 46 per cent holding in Direct Spanish Telegraph.

Here we have Direct Spanish, a £700,000 concern (whose net assets Myers and Co. estimates at 85p a share, but whose market price speculators have forced up to 183p) bidding for Scottish International Trust whose portfolio totals £4.77 million.

Offers are one Direct Spanish worth you'll remember 183p, or 155p cash for every S.I.T. ordinary, which compares with S.I.T.'s net asset, again on Myers's estimates, of 165p.

Of course it's a nice deal for Direct Spanish, in that it will increase its net assets backing on a per share basis but it still seems that the share price has run well ahead of events. At the end of the day we will be left with a new company capitalised in the stock market at £8.5 million (on the basis of an all-paper bid) but with indicated assets of only £5.47 million.

Well, shell situations are all very nice but a premium of £1.33 million is a hefty one to pay for Mr Pat Matthews's as yet untested expertise in fund management. Indeed with even the well-established investment trusts standing well below asset values, and the industry average at an 16 per cent discount, the premium being demanded can be reckoned at £2.1 mil.

lions, not that we would dream of ever valuing any of FNFC's interest on industry averages.

But Mr David Taglight, aged 20, who is to manage the funds under the watchful eye of Mr Matthews, is a helpful confidence that he can justify such premiums. His public experience so far is in managing FNFC's Growth Units, which have just about matched the market average.

RENTOKIL

### Profit begins at home

THE "SATISFACTORY increase" Rentokil Group promised with the annual report turns out to be an impressive 40.3 per cent at the halfway stage, with pre-tax profits for the six months to end June up from £10.7 million to more than £15.5 million.

And while the group had been looking for overseas interests to provide a growing proportion of the group earnings, it is in fact the UK side that has been the pace-maker, if only by a short head. A £1.09 million contribution (up 40.5 per cent) compares with foreign profits of £416,000 (up 39.6 per cent).

The strong advance at home comes, of course, in the wake of the easier mortgage position which has been increasing the number of houses changing hands. It is usually at this stage that Rentokil is called in for it is generally only when the surveyor is called in by the purchaser or building society that the trouble is spotted.

It certainly brings new magic to the group's home performance. The growth trend over the past three half-yearly periods now reads 16 per cent, 22 per cent and 40.5 per cent. The overseas operations, on the other hand, show a directly opposite trend with comparable growth rates of 68, 43 and 40 per cent. However in absolute terms the overseas profits are still pushing nicely ahead, and fulfilling the task of broadening the group's profit base. With perhaps a quarter of the group's turnover also coming from pest control and hygiene, which is mostly repeatable contract work, the group almost deserves its historic 35 earnings multiple with the shares at their peak of 128p.

Taking earnings for the latest

13 months the p/e would drop to around 29, while if the growth rate can be held for the remainder of the year, the prospective p/e falls to under 24.

The reservation is what happens to profits if house changing dies down, as it has a tendency to do for a while after a vicious inflationary price spiral? Just how important marginal costing is on the group's business can be seen from the fact that the 40 per cent jump in home profits stems from a 23 per cent rise in turnover.

EASTERN PRODUCE

### Taking the easy way

EASTERN PRODUCE (Holdings), the plantations offshoot of Jessel Securities, which Mr Konrad Legge is endeavouring to build up as a new financial empire, managed to increase its profits from £259,000 to £391,000 by the simple expedient of not consolidating the Ceylon companies, where a £101,000 loss was made. The previous year, when the Ceylon interests were consolidated, a profit of £27,000 was included.

Not to worry, Mr Legg tells us everything is now all right and these latest figures understate the group's full earning power as they do not include a full year's benefit from the acquisition of High Income Trust and Tame Valley Developments, nor, of course, any contribution from British New Guinea Development acquired this year.

That seems straight enough, and although Mr Legg has had to abandon (or perhaps it is merely postpone?) those grandiose plans to build a commodities and plantations empire and concentrate instead on financial sectors, it would tend to tempt investors into the shares with the yield at 7.1 per cent. It would, that is, if Mr Legg's value judgment were not made suspect by the added claim that "the recent acquisition of a 20 per cent holding in First Pinstrip Trust for £200,000 is already proving to be a successful investment."

A share block showing a marginal loss, and which must be considered practically unmarketable on the Stock Exchange itself is not what many fund managers would describe thus.

CARRON COMPANY

### Nominal mistake

HOW DO YOU value a company which decides to introduce its shares to the stock market but which does not put a realistic value on its richest property assets? Carron Company established 1799, makers of bath tubs, sinks, and hydraulic transmissions, whose shares are being introduced by brokers J. and A. Springmount, owns 89,000 square feet of St Katherine's Dock which is ripe for redevelopment and another 150 acres at Falkirk, Scotland, which is to be turned into an industrial estate. Some of these properties are in the books at nominal value, and are not therefore reflected in the book value of Carron's shares, which is 75p.

As for the profits record, in 1963 they totalled £128,769; in 1969 they were £140,754. The board explains that this indifference to performance was because the group was changing the basis of its business from iron casting to building supplies. Now it is beginning to see the benefits. Last year pre-tax profits more than trebled to £495,610 and the board forecasts that on a conservative basis profits for the current year "should be not less than £800,000." What is more the directors emphasise that this is no flash in the pan and there is talk of profits of around £1.2 million for 1972.

Carron has about 130 shareholders who will benefit from the establishment of a wider market in the shares. The takeover would also facilitate any quote next Thursday? The last time the shares changed hands was over two years ago and it was for just 65p a share. Scrimgeour estimates that 125p minimum would be a fair price. This would put the shares on a prospective price earnings ratio of just 11, which certainly looks cheap compared to those of its nearest competitor, Glynded.

Carron, however, is a close company—the directors and related trusts own over 50 per cent of the equity—and since the board would certainly not entertain a takeover bid, the shares may remain on the lower rating.

## Carrington Viyella LIMITED

### INTERIM STATEMENT

The Directors of Carrington Viyella Limited announce the following unaudited trading results of the Group for the six months to 30th June, 1971:

	£'000s
Sales to external customers	77,465
Trading profit—before depreciation	6,647
Depreciation	(2,316)
Trading Profit—after depreciation	4,331
Investment Income	43
Interest payable	(1,937)
Profit before taxation	2,437
Taxation	(941)
Profit after taxation	1,496
Interest of minority shareholders	(4)
Cost of preference dividend (gross)	(341)
Net profit after taxation attributable to ordinary shareholders	1,151

Approximate cost of interim ordinary dividend (gross): 700

Notes:  
1. In view of the differing accounting periods of the Company and Viyella International Limited prior to the merger in October, 1970, comparative figures are not given.

Class of Share	Date Declared	Rate of Dividend	Cost £'000	Paid or Payable
10%	1st March 1971	3%	168	31st March 1971
7 1/2%	1st March 1971	3 1/2%	173	31st March 1971
6 1/2%	26th July 1971	3 1/2%	175	30th Sept. 1971
4%	26th July 1971	3 1/2%	178	30th Sept. 1971

2. The rate of dividend on the 10% and the 7 1/2% Consolidative Preference Shares of the Company was increased to 6 1/2% and 8% respectively at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 7th May, 1971.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 2% less tax, on the Ordinary Share Capital of the Company.

Trading conditions for the first six months of the year showed a steady recovery from the difficult conditions during the first half of 1970. The competitive state of the industry will probably play a greater part in maintaining a reasonable degree of price stability than voluntary price restraint. This situation could result in pressure on profits, margins unless there is an adequate expansion of sales and production.

The present indications are that the level of trade in the second half of the year is likely to show a reasonable increase. Further progress in rationalisation following the merger should have continuing beneficial effects on productivity and trading results. Provided there are no adverse factors beyond the control of the Company, the Directors are hopeful that the trading results in the second half of the year will continue to show an improving trend.

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## BEYOND 'A' LEVELS

## 'When I joined the Midland Bank, I wasn't looking for a job. I was looking for a career.'

Mike Stephenson joined us straight from school at eighteen, after A-levels.

"I wanted a job that would give me plenty of opportunity to make a career," he explains. "Banking fitted the bill, and as the Midland offered good prospects, I joined them."

"I did a spell as a junior in Leeds, learning the ropes of the banking business—about eighteen months."

"From there I did various jobs around the branch: standing orders clerk, securities work, that sort of thing."

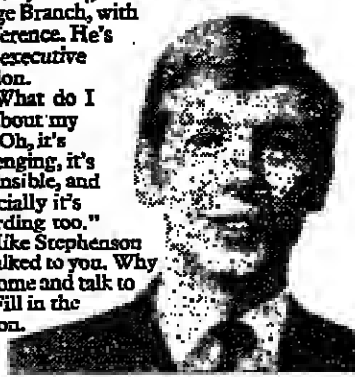
"But my big chance came when I was transferred to London on Special Grade. That was in October '69. I joined Stock Exchange branch as a Loan Applications Officer."

"In February last year I was seconded to the Toronto Dominion Bank and went to work for them. In Toronto—that was great."

Now, at 24, Mike's back at Stock Exchange Branch, with a difference. He's in an executive position.

"What do I like about my job? Oh, it's challenging, it's responsible, and financially it's rewarding too."

Mike Stephenson has talked to you. Why not come and talk to us? Fill in the coupon.



To: Staff Manager, Midland Bank Ltd., Poultry, EC2P 2BX  
I'd like to know more about a career with the Midland Bank in and around London.  
I have/expect to get 'O' levels 'A' levels.  
At present I'm at school/working full time and have experience in

\*I am under 21 without banking experience. \*I am over 21, but under 23 with banking experience.  
Please indicate in which area of London you would prefer to work.  
\*Outside/Suburbs/West End/City. \*delete where not applicable

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Midland Bank  
A Great British Bank

## Leeds POLYTECHNIC

A few places are still available on the following degree courses:

Business Studies  
Economics  
Information Science  
Modern Languages

Details from the Admissions Officer  
Leeds Polytechnic  
Calverley Street  
Leeds LS1 3HE

For details of future Recruitment Specials and advertisement rates ring  
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MANCHESTER  
061-832 7200

## Arts of gold

by ROGER BEARD

Of all the A-level subjects to hold and to exploit, those in the arts are the least useful. Though they are traditionally the subjects concentrated on by the grammar schools, indeed often attempted by the brighter pupils, if you haven't got to university or college of education, you need a lot of luck to make them work for you.

The scientist and the modern languages student will at least have developed a continuing skill, but what can you do with your knowledge of Restoration comedy or nineteenth century economic history? There really would not seem to be too many jobs open to you in which you could make any effective use of them.

As to college courses, what technical college offers further education in those subjects at which you were so good for perhaps four years of your secondary school life? Where can you take a polytechnic degree course that will extend your knowledge of Latin or Greek? The short answer might be none and nowhere.

This would be misleading. For as an arts A-level holder there are many things you can do, provided you realise that further study based on your secondary school education will have to change from the academic to the vocational. In other words, you will not be able to extend your knowledge of particular subjects to any appreciable extent, but rather you can use it as a launching pad into other topics.

Without the established career patterns that the young scientist might have seen for himself, even while at school, at this moment you will have to be doing some considerable rethinking. Most arts students will not have paid much attention to the job they will do when they leave school. The arts sixth form tends to neglect the working world in favour of the academic one. This is its tradition, and in educational terms not a bad one at that.

In a recent survey on the attitudes of sixth formers to work and their futures, the intentions of the arts students were clear. An over-riding number of them saw themselves going to university, and few to the colleges of education. However, with both the boys and the girls, the ambition was not realised. An increasing number ended up at the colleges of

education or in some other form of further education. As to going to work, twice as many did as thought previously that they would have to. What work they did, combined with further and higher education, depended to a large extent on how well they realised that they would have to make a change in direction on leaving school. Some choices are obvious. The young English tyro might want to get into communications, the press, or perhaps advertising. As glamour jobs, these attract an enormous number of applicants for very few places. They still have the tradition, for a few more years at least, of taking on the bright school leaver... but for most people, it's about the same chance as a fully winning Derby.

There are less obvious but equally traditional openings. Time was when non-university sixth formers went into surveying, estate agencies, banking, company secretary work, aspects of legal work, in short a variety of white collar jobs where the emphasis was on stability and respectability.

## Equal tradition

With girls, there was an equal tradition that they want into teaching, nursing, medical social work, or as librarians. All have one thing in common, they don't pay very much money at the beginning. As to the traditional girls' jobs, they don't pay very much at the end either.

Now, other trades have joined the lists. They are called professions by those in them; they are new, and part of the changing pattern of industrial organisation. They include personnel management, information science, and computer work. At a time of rising unemployment, they are by no means as safe as they once were. But one of them shows just how an arts sixth former can effectively change direction.

Computer sciences are of an advanced order, as are the electronics that go into the heavens. What you may not realise is that those who control their use do not have to be scientists or mathematicians. In the country's great computing centres you can find systems analysts who hold arts A-levels, who were in the army; who are even disillusioned ex-priests.

This is just one example of a scientific-sounding discipline that does not need a scientific background to enter

it. The same is true for many of the professions supplementary to medicine. It can, of course, be equally true for medicine itself. You can start training as an occupational therapist or a speech therapist without it. Equally, you can become a town planner or a child care officer—provided you're old enough.

Paradoxically, the fewer jobs there are, the higher the entry qualifications demanded. Even though your A-levels are non-vocational in character, they act as an indicator for employers and course organisers as to the standard you have reached at school. If the danger for the science A-level holder is that he may feel limited to the sciences, the danger for you is that you may shy away from the diffuse range of job opportunities open to you.

This you should not do. With the recruitment drive at its height, you should take full advantage of this very wide scope. Indeed, you should use this time to gather all the information you can about many of the jobs and courses that you would never have dreamed of doing while you were still at school with that academic vision in front of you.

It may be that any choice you eventually make would in any case have faced you when you graduated. If arts A-levels are difficult to exploit, remember so is an arts degree.

Indeed, your teachers are less likely to have started teaching through a sense of vocation than a sense of bewilderment as to what they should do when they came down from the university. By getting ahead of your university-bound contemporaries, you might well find that you stay ahead of them when their turn comes to go out and earn a living.

To do this successfully, you will have to adjust precisely to just that—earning a living. For the young person sheltered from reality by the excellence of their grammar school education, it can be as painful an adjustment to a new situation as when they first left home to enter their primary school.

It's not that you will be the poor man sent out for a left-handed screw driver—that's a job usually passed on the early school leaver. It's more that you will have to realise that you are no longer a top person in a top school. You'll have to start learning all over again. Only this time you'll be paid for it.

## CITY OF CARDIFF EDUCATION COMMITTEE

## Cardiff College of Art

## (a) THREE-YEAR COLLEGE DIPLOMA COURSE

IN ADVERTISING ART AND PHOTOGRAPHY

Students who have successfully completed a Foundation Course, or who have had industrial experience, are invited to apply for the 3-year College Diploma Course in Advertising Art and Photography in September, 1971.

Normal entry requirements are five G.C.E. subjects at 'O' level including English Language. The course includes Screenwriting, Photography, Typography, Lithography, Photo-etching, Book Design and Professional Practice. Final year students are encouraged to specialise in their chosen field and are eligible to be examined for Licentiate Membership of the Society of Industrial Artists and Designers (S.I.A.D.).

(b) TWO-YEAR COLLEGE DIPLOMA IN FASHION DESIGN

Students who have successfully completed a Foundation Course, or have had experience within the industry, and have passed at least 2 'O' level subjects, are invited to apply for the College Diploma Course. All forms of dress design are covered including men's, women's, and children's fashions, shoe design, millinery, tailoring, costume and dress making.

(c) THREE-YEAR INTERIOR DESIGN COURSE

Applications are invited from students with creative and constructive ability for the above course commencing in September, 1971. Emphasis is placed upon use of materials, methods of construction and professional practice, active participation in live projects, liaison with local industry and Architectural Design Consultancies is essential. Successful students are awarded the diploma of the Society of Industrial Artists and Designers (S.I.A.D.).

After 18 years at commencement of course, one year preliminary training in an Art College or similar establishment, G.C.E. 'O' level or 2 'O' level or 2 'A' level or 2 'A' level and one at 'A' level English Language compulsory.

For further details and application forms from the Registrar, College of Art, Howard Gardens, Cardiff, CF3 1SP.

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SPECIALIST CENTRE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Degrees  
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B.A. (Hons.)—Law: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Modern European Studies: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—History: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Geography: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Psychology: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Education: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Social Science: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Political Science: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Sociology: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Anthropology: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Archaeology: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Classics: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Languages: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Literature: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Philosophy: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Theology: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Religion: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Art: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Music: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Drama: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Film: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Television: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Radio: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Journalism: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Public Relations: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Marketing: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Business Administration: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Management: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Finance: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Accounting: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Statistics: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Mathematics: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Physics: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Chemistry: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Biology: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Geology: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Environmental Science: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Health Science: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Nursing: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Social Work: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Counselling: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Occupational Therapy: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Physiotherapy: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Speech Therapy: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Dietetics: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Pharmacy: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Nautical Science: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Aeronautical Engineering: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Mechanical Engineering: Full-time.  
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B.A. (Hons.)—Food Science: Full-time.  
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B.A. (Hons.)—Leather Technology: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Paper Technology: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Glass Technology: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Ceramics Technology: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Metallurgy: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Mineralogy: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Petroleum Engineering: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Environmental Engineering: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Safety Engineering: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Quality Engineering: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Reliability Engineering: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Maintenance Engineering: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Production Engineering: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Tool Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Mould Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Jig Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Fixture Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Assembly Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Packaging Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Display Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Signage Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Graphic Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Illustration: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Storyboarding: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Animation: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Compositing: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Color Correction: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Sound Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Music Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Film Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Television Design: Full-time.  
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B.A. (Hons.)—Speech Therapy Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Dietetics Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Pharmacy Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Nautical Science Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Aeronautical Engineering Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Mechanical Engineering Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Electrical Engineering Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Civil Engineering Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Chemical Engineering Design: Full-time.  
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B.A. (Hons.)—Glass Technology Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Ceramics Technology Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Metallurgy Design: Full-time.  
B.A. (Hons.)—Mineralogy Design: Full-time.  
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## Danish blue for porn team

From John Cunningham  
in Copenhagen

LORD LONGFORD, armed with nothing more salacious than a fact sheet on the freeing of pornography in Denmark and the newly published memoirs of Lloyd George by his mistress, arrived here tonight on a two-day visit to find out what makes Copenhagen throb—and whether London should be allowed to throw to it too.

This is the first "field exercise" undertaken by his private study group on pornography. The four-strong team comprises two young people—Miss Sue Pedersen, a secretary, and Mr Giles Brandreth, a former president of the Oxford Union—Dr Christine Saville, who specialises in drugs and delinquency, and Mrs Joan Bourne, a former research worker at Transport House.

They will try to establish whether the abolition of all restrictions has led to a decline in interest in pornography and whether the numbers of some sex crimes have really fallen since the restrictions were removed.

They will see, at the expense of the tobacco empire which is financing the investigation, a sex film and a live sex show. There will be an embarrassment of choice.

This week in Wonderful Copenhagen, which is issued to all visitors, offers, for instance, a film involving the "Boar Girl" and a group of lesbians. Lord Longford reckons that he will come out unscathed. "It doesn't much matter whether you see a woman copulating with an animal or four lesbians together,"

The only danger, as he sees it, is that he might become self-righteous. A lesser man might indeed be corrupted, but then the group has not come to proselytise. Lord Longford even has a quaint little slogan about hating the sin but loving the sinner.

"Wasn't that St Thomas Aquinas?" asks Mr Brandreth, who emphasises that he has an open mind about whether pornography corrupts. He is quite prepared to believe that a participant may get a thrill. "Copenhagen is all ready to coax us."

The groundwork will be balanced by thorough research. The visit, arranged in part by the Danish Embassy, includes meetings with officials at the Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Bishops of Copenhagen, police, and criminologists.

Tonight, after dinner, some of the answers will begin to emerge as the team stalks the streets of this city. But at least the fight to Copenhagen had an English flavour: nobody was copulating in the seats of the BEA Trident.

## Gang could be back in London

By JAMES LEWIS

Criminal gangs from London are moving into the North of England in increasing numbers, the head of Lancashire CID said yesterday. "There have been gangs coming north before, but not on this scale, and with such terrible results," Detective Chief Superintendent Joe Mounsey said.

County police officers were still searching last night for two men wanted in connection with the jewellery raid to Blackpool on Monday which led to the murder of Superintendent Gerald Richardson, the head of the resort's police division.

Feeling was growing last night that they had slipped through the cordon thrown around the town immediately after the shooting.

Armed police were still manning road blocks last night, resulting in traffic queues up to five miles long, but a team of seven Lancashire detectives had been sent to London to co-operate with Scotland Yard men in the search. This was concentrated in South London, where police were working overtime and visiting clubs and gaming establishments.

Lancashire's Chief Constable, Mr William Falfrey, apologised for the traffic delays caused by the road blocks but commented that the stationary motorists would have time to reflect on the present "corruption of society."

A police force 10 times its present size, he said, would not cure society's ills. What was needed was "less talking by minority groups and more action by the majority who, like me, believe in a code of conduct. That is what policing is all about."

Although there is little doubt that the gang came from London—the police have found a car in which some of them are thought to have travelled—Mr Mounsey is con-

## Yard view may backfire

Continued from page one

4,718 prisoners released on parole committed further offences of a violent or sexual nature.

The officers say that after the abolition of the death penalty, lenient sentences have encouraged those who carry guns while committing crime to use them. This is unlikely to cut any ice with Home Office researchers, who find that sentences for major crimes have increased. Home Office specialists have so far been unable to produce evidence that "hard" prison regimes are more effective deterrents.

Welfare organisations yesterday pointed out the difference in views between Sir John Walton and his deputy, Mr Robert Mark.

In his last annual report, Sir John urged longer and tougher sentences in "spartan conditions" to combat the increase in violent crime, but Mr Mark said last week that criminal violence was never likely to threaten society's stability or security unless related to a popular movement, although it was regarded as one of the more serious current problems. He welcomed the growing realisation that criminal justice had more important and constructive objectives than mere punishment.

Mr Larry Grant, legal adviser for the National Council for Civil Liberties said the officers' disturbing and emotional approach to the problem of crime would put the clock back 150 years. Mr Mark has taken the view that the "spartan approach," he said. "I do not know how to cure violence, nor do the police, but everything shows that keeping people in prison for long periods does not cure them."

Among the main points of the interview were:

- We — society — are leaning over backwards to reform and rehabilitate. One admires these efforts, of course. One admires the do-gooders for trying to see good in their fellow human beings. But the fact is that criminals are no longer frightened of the sanctions, and in London we are getting three or four cases of violent crime a day.

• Organisations such as the National Council for Civil Liberties are a "coercive minority." They do all the thumping and they get all the publicity. The majority, the other 98 per cent, are silent, but we believe we have their support.

• If we want to stop crime escalating somebody has got to put his foot down very, very firmly. We want no more parole or suspended sentences for men convicted of crimes of violence. There must be penal establishments for them where there will be more discipline, more work, where they will perform tasks in their cells, and there will be no television, no radio, no choice of food, no weekend leave.

The 5 per cent increase in violent crime in London over the first six months of 1970 compares with a 5.5 per cent increase in the whole of 1969. But in 1968 violent crime increased by 28.9 per cent compared with 1967.

vinced that there was also a "link man" behind the scenes in Blackpool, and yesterday's exhaustive inquiries in the resort were designed to uncover him.

The gold-coloured Ford Capri GT thought to have been used by the gang for the journey north was found in a Blackpool back street. It carried false registration plates, had shotgun cartridges and a loaded revolver in the boot, and police believe that it was to have been used for the return journey to London.

Four men left the car parked about 9 a.m., about half an hour before the robbery, and the driver was seen to immobilise it by removing the distributor rotor arm.

In addition to the revolver in the car, the police also recovered a revolver and a shotgun on Monday.

One man the police particularly wished to trace, he said, was Frederick Joseph Sewell, aged 38, a car dealer from Brixton, London. His photograph had been distributed to police forces throughout the country.

The funeral of Superintendent Richardson will take place tomorrow at St John's Church, Blackpool. Mrs. Richardson yesterday paid a hospital visit to Constables Ian Hampson and Carl Walker, also injured in the shooting, whose condition was reported to be satisfactory.



TESTING TIME FOR INDIANS: a television set installed in a window of the Indian High Commission in London brings a cheer from the crowd watching the end of the final Test yesterday. India beat England by four wickets to win the series—picture by Frank Martin. John Arlott page 17

## Campaign worries Faulkner

From SIMON HOGGART in Belfast

Northern Ireland's Opposition MPs were accused by the Prime Minister, Mr Faulkner, yesterday of "surrendering" to extremists in their latest campaign against the Government. His statement followed a meeting in Dublin on Monday of many Opposition MPs with Mr Lynch, the Irish Prime Minister.

In the statement, Mr Faulkner asked the MPs if they were really doing their followers a service by surrendering to extremists instead of participating in the affairs of the country, and suggested that if they remained associated with extremists elements they would sooner or later be taken over by them.

Mr Faulkner's reference is to the civil disobedience campaign launched among the Catholics a week ago. The campaign, which has the support of most opposition groupings, including the official IRA, involves non-payment of rent, rates, and bills for public services, and has the aroused aim of Parliament to avoid it. It is already causing Ministers a great deal of concern.

The civil reports indicate that civil disobedience is beginning to bite, although the full picture will not be made clear for about a fortnight. One Minister has already suggested that some public services may have to be cut back within a few weeks if the campaign continues to build up momentum.

But Ministers are also known to mean that some gesture will have to be made towards Opposition leaders, although all but one of the MPs concerned have withdrawn from the Stormont Parliament. Proportional representation, which would substantially increase Opposition representation, is being mentioned.

The Prime Minister called yesterday for constructive talk and cooperation between responsible people and all democratic parties. He also hit back at people who had described the introduction of internment as a measure to clamp down on the Catholic community.

"Internment is not aimed at repressing the Catholic community," he said. "The Government took the decision to introduce internment with great reluctance. We utterly deplore the necessity for it but are convinced that it is absolutely necessary."

Mr Faulkner's call for better communication with the Opposition links up with the army's belief that internment can only be made to work in conjunction with successful political moves. At the moment an average of three or four people are being arrested and detained each day, often on information gained from the people already detained. One army view is that a continuation of arrests, combined with a real change in the political situation, could

## STOP PRESS

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well lead to an end to the terrorism, possibly within a few months.

The police are gaining a substantial amount of intelligence from some of the men detained in the Crumlin Road prison and on board the Maidstone, though the ordinary flow of information from informers in the troubled areas has dropped slightly since internment. In the past few days, for example, several gunmen well known to the police have been arrested, and one of the IRA's leading explosives experts has been imprisoned. The police will bring criminal cases against some of the men, in the belief that they will receive longer sentences than internment would involve.

The army also maintains that all the men who have been interned have been arrested on suspicion of being involved in terrorism. Replying to accusations that several of the internees are simply left-wing political activists whose only crime is to oppose the Unionist Government, officers point out

that a large number of vocal opponents of the regime have not been arrested. The army believes that many people in the civil rights groups have been directly fomenting violence even if they have not taken part in the bombing and shooting.

Seven of the men rounded up and interned in the security forces' swoop of two weeks ago have been released from the prison ship Maidstone.

The Irish Republic's silence over its next moves to support civil disobedience in Northern Ireland was maintained yesterday after a Cabinet meeting in Dublin. No statement was issued.

A bomb in the centre of Belfast last night smashed windows and doors at the Water Board offices, the Robinson and Cleaver store, and the back of Marks and Spencers.

Our Dublin correspondent writes: Mr Joseph Dermot Smith, who has just been released from internment in Northern Ireland and whose home is in Geraldine Street,

Dublin, said last night that after 10 days in prison he was prepared to join any organisation which would teach him how to fire a gun.

He said he had never been a member of any organisation but, through his experiences, had become a militant who would be prepared to shoot at any British soldier.

Mr Smith said that after his arrest as a suspect courier at Belfast station while on a weekend visit to friends, he was taken to Girlington barracks where a bag was pulled over his head and, he said, he was beaten on the side of the head. He said he saw himself in a helicopter a couple of feet above ground, and that in prison other detainees told him of various tortures.

He said he was suddenly released without warning, apology or explanation on Monday evening and put on a train back to Dublin.

Faulkner's statement and other Ulster news, page 6; Ray Mattersley, Mr. on Internment, page 10

## Unions in no rush to ditch tribunals

By KEITH HARPER

No immediate signs are to be seen of wholesale resignations by union nominees from industrial tribunals in spite of the TUC's campaign against the Industrial Relations Act.

So far only between 40 and 50 nominees from the trade union panel of 200 have told the Government that they can no longer serve on the tribunals. Mass resignations would place the Government in a difficult position since it intends to widen the scope and work of the tribunals early next year.

It is far too early for the Government to start claiming that yet another plank in the TUC's plan of opposition—the first was registration—looks like splitting down the middle. What is certain, however, is that the union nominees are conscious of the importance of their job.

If they were to boycott the 90 tribunals throughout the country, they would throw the worker on to the mercy of the chairman and the employer's representative on the tribunal. In these circumstances, an appellant has the right to withdraw his case.

The importance of tribunals is obvious from the latest figures on their use. Appeals to them between April and the end of June numbered 2,473 in England and Wales, and 258 in Scotland.

They were made almost exclusively by employees to establish their entitlement to redundancy payments. At the end of June 2,399 cases were still outstanding.

The tribunals will from next

year also handle individual cases of breach of contract, breach of legally enforceable agreements, and unfair dismissals. As local arms of the National Industrial Relations Court, they will become repellent to the unions.

As far as the TUC is concerned union nominees will fully support the call to resign. It makes the point that the Act has been in force for only a fortnight and that many nominees are away on holiday. Some, of course, could decide to hang on until the work load is increased.

Mr Carr, Secretary for Employment, will wait and see what happens. No plans exist to change the regulations covering the composition of the tribunals, but they could be changed to allow independent people, like academics, to sit

## Curate talks to Coggar

The Rev Victor Coggar, aged 39, who led a group on a trek in the Cairngorms, had a meeting yesterday with the Archbishop of York, Dr Coggan.

The talk lasted half an hour. Mr Coggar made one comment: "I was lost in the Cairngorms for 10 days, on Monday that boys in group were 'bashed about' they did not keep pace with the older boys, he said."

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## Gem raid charge

Three men appeared yesterday in connection with a raid on a jeweller's shop in the town on Monday. A man on either side of him was handcuffed to a policeman.

They are Dennis G. Bond (43), of Aristotle Road, Epsom, Surrey, and John (37), of Doverford Road, St. Ham Hill, and Thomas Flannery (43), of Graham Road, Hackney, London.

All were charged with being Joseph Lammond of unknown number of watches and rings. They were remanded in custody until Friday.

## Pay out less!

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You have a right to one of these Budget Loans if your house is worth more than the amount outstanding on your mortgage. And you can do what you like with the money. Your loan can be up to 55 times your monthly repayment. Interest is paid only on the reducing balance outstanding. With a Budget Loan Account you will be entitled to a substantial further advance after only nine months' repayments. Send now for our booklet explaining the Budget Loan scheme in detail. Use no stamp—we will pay the postage.

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## Quin improves

Lindsey, one of the two surviving Grundy quins, has shown some improvement, and doctors at the Bolton District General Hospital said yesterday that she and her brother Christopher were "fairly satisfactory."

## THE WEATHER

### AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 8 p.m. yesterday:

Area	Max.	Min.	Wind	Weather
East Coast	18	10	Sunny	Clear
West Coast	17	9	Sunny	Clear
South Coast	16	8	Sunny	Clear
North Coast	15	7	Sunny	Clear
London	18	10	Sunny	Clear
Birmingham	17	9	Sunny	Clear
Manchester	16	8	Sunny	Clear
Edinburgh	15	7	Sunny	Clear
Glasgow	14	6	Sunny	Clear
Newcastle	16	8	Sunny	Clear
Cardiff	15	7	Sunny	Clear
Belfast	14	6	Sunny	Clear

### AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

Area	Max.	Min.	Wind	Weather
Alaska	25	15	Sunny	Clear
Canada	20	10	Sunny	Clear
USA	22	12	Sunny	Clear
Europe	18	8	Sunny	Clear
Asia	25	15	Sunny	Clear
Africa	20	10	Sunny	Clear
Australia	25	15	Sunny	Clear
South America	20	10	Sunny	Clear
Antarctica	15	5	Sunny	Clear

### LIGHTNING-UP TIMES

London Bridge 5.00 a.m. to 5.25 p.m.  
Tower Bridge 5.00 a.m. to 5.25 p.m.  
St Paul's Cathedral 5.00 a.m. to 5.25 p.m.  
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St Thomas's Church 5.00 a.m. to 5.25 p.m.

### MOON RISES

MOON RISES: 1.00 a.m.  
MOON SETS: 5.35 a.m.  
MOON: 1st Qr. Aug. 29

### LONDON READINGS

7 p.m. Monday 18.7°C. Yesterday: 18.7°C. Max. temp. 21.0°C. Min. temp. 15.0°C. Wind: S.W. 10-15 mph. Sunshine: 2 hrs.

### SEA PASSAGES

From Dover to Harwich: 1.00 a.m. to 5.25 p.m.  
From Dover to London: 1.00 a.m. to 5.25 p.m.  
From Dover to Southampton: 1.00 a.m. to 5.25 p.m.  
From Dover to Bristol: 1.00 a.m. to 5.25 p.m.  
From Dover to Cardiff: 1.00 a.m. to 5.25 p.m.  
From Dover to Swansea: 1.00 a.m. to 5.25 p.m.  
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## Long, sunny spells

A ridge of high pressure over the British Isles will bring a long, sunny spell to the country. The sun will be out for most of the day, with only a few light clouds.

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